Weather

Clear, cold weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.8 and the minimum 27.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 44.6 and 36.1.

The China Press

大陸報

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GOVERNMENT AT IRKUTSK OVERTHROWN, IS BELIEVED

Ministers Are Held And Kolchak Also Is Said To Be Prisoner

MOVE BY ALLIES

Reported Plea Has Been Made On Behalf Of Supreme Ruler

DENIKIN IS LOST

His Armies Reported To Be Cut In Two And In Flight

(*Reuters Pacific Service*)

Harbin, January 11.—There is reason to believe that the revolutionaries at Irkutsk have taken prisoners the majority of the Ministers of the Kolchak Government and also M. Vologodsky the ex-Premier.

It is reported that the Allied representatives have appealed to General Janin to save Admiral Kolchak whom the revolutionaries hold at Verkhune Udinsk.

It is understood that the Allied Missions have gone to Chita.

Bolshevists Report Denikin In Flight

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 7.—A Bolshevist wireless message claims the capture of Gurieff on the shores of the Caspian and of Mariupol on the sea of Azov. The message states that General Denikin's troops are fleeing partly in steamers and partly along the coast leaving much booty behind.

The Times points out that General Denikin's armies have thus been cut in two. The journal says that a definite Red movement on a broad front has begun towards Odessa and that Tchitcherin has invited Georgia and the republic of Azerbaijan to begin joint operations in General Denikin's rear.

Danger Of Bolshevism Does Not Worry Peking

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, January 12.—Telegrams to the alleged danger of Bolshevism in China have led to much discussion in Peking. Many intellectual Chinese contend that the idea is absurd. They point out that the cultivator owns the land in China to a greater extent than in any other country while life in China depends more on the cultivator.

They assert that the principles of Bolshevism form the basis of Chinese administration, particularly as regards the cultivator, from whom the sustenance of the masses and the principal revenue of the Government are derived. The farmer has not anything to gain from Bolshevism.

The looting of towns and cities has been periodical in China from the earliest times but it has never permanently affected the administration. Finally the narrow margin of supplies over the daily demands of food is quoted as the greatest obstacle to extensive disruption. Foreigners generally agree with the above view, but other views find advocates.

REDS ATTACK PREMIER

(*Reuter's Service*)

Bukharest, Jan. 7.—A Sofia message states:

"The Bulgarian Premier M. Stambulinske was attacked by Bolsheviks during his return journey to Belgrade, where his mission failed. The Bulgarian Government has resigned and the socialists are trying to form a cabinet with M. Daneff as Premier."

Premier Clemenceau Slated For Presidency

Election Date Is Fixed For January 17; Poincare To Be Chosen Senator

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 8.—The date of the election of the President of the French republic has been definitely fixed for January 17. So far no candidate seems likely to contest the claims of M. Clemenceau.

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 10.—The electors of the Meuse department propose to elect M. Poincare as their Senator tomorrow.

Another Presidential Hope And His Family

Governor Calvin Coolidge and his family ©INTERNATIONAL

An exclusive photo of Governor Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, his wife and two sons, taken on the lawn of their home in Northampton, Mass. In the photo, from left to right, John, Mrs. Coolidge, Governor Coolidge and Calvin, Jr. Governor Coolidge is one of the strong Republican possibilities for the 1920 campaign.

HOPE HELD FIUME DIFFICULTY SOON MAY BE ADJUSTED

Much Importance Attached To Recent Visit Of Premier Nitti To London

INVOLVES BIG QUESTIONS

Italian Co-operation Sought In Connection With Turkish Treaty

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 8.—French circles state that Italy is prepared to throw in her lot with Great Britain and France in settling the Turkey question in accordance with British and French desires, in return for "a fair settlement" of the Fiume problem. So far as Jugo-Slavia is concerned, all negotiations will take place through the Paris conference as Italy does not agree to the proposal for a conference with Jugo-Slavia.

London, Jan. 7.—The importance of Signor Nitti's visit to London is emphasised by the papers, as it is not merely the Adriatic question which is concerned, but the wider question of the Turkish and Mediterranean settlement is involved, in which connection British, French and Italian co-operation is essential. Signor Nitti's moderation and tact in dealing with D'Annunzio are appreciated as bringing the prospect of a settlement nearer than ever before.

It is noteworthy that advertisement invites British subscriptions to the new Italian five percent consolidated loan of which the proceeds are destined for the reimbursement of the Italian War Debt.

Signor Nitti announced that the discussions were merely preliminary to the conference in Paris where he hoped a settlement would be reached, though it was possible that the deliberations might be prolonged until after the French presidential elections on January 17.

Chinese Are Accused Of Wasting Funds

Comment Made In London On Application For Loan Of Three Millions

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 7.—Commenting on a Tientsin telegram stating that China is asking the Bankers Commission for a loan of three millions sterling the Financial News remarks: "Although the Chinese Customs returns for 1919 establish a record, all the surpluses handed over are squandered, chiefly for the payment of unnecessary troops. Looking at China as at Mexico, a financial Mark Antony may well say, "What a fall is there, my countrymen."

Two More Americans Killed By Mexicans

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 7.—A Tampico message reports that two Americans, employes of the International Petroleum Company, have been murdered by Mexicans near Port Lobos.

Fate Of Missionary Held By Bandits In Yunnan Is Unknown

(*China Press Own Service*)

Yunnanfu, Jan. 12.—No further word has been received here concerning the fate of Doctor Shelton, missionary of the Foreign Christian Mission, who was kidnapped by a band of Chinese outlaws a week ago while on his way to Yunnanfu from Szechuen.

News of the kidnapping was brought to Yunnanfu by Mrs. Shelton and her two daughters who were with Doctor Shelton when the bandits seized him, but who were permitted to proceed. The kidnapping is said to be a move against the Governor of the province who recently rejected terms of surrender offered by Yang Tien-fu, a notorious outlaw whose headquarters have been in the Kochiu mountains. The missionary party encountered the bandits near Lao-sy-kuan, about two days to the west of Yunnanfu.

U.S. CONTINUING TO DEPORT REDS

Department Of Labor Asking For Million Dollars To Enforce Laws

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 6.—Action against the Extremists is proceeding briskly. At Chicago Mr. Mallen a statistician on the Federal Trade Commission has been arrested on a charge of membership of the communist party. He was confined in a military camp in 1917 as a conscientious objector.

Another alleged communist, a secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, has also been arrested.

An order has been issued committing to jail for contempt of court Doctor Michael Misleg, Treasurer of the Russian Extremist organ Novy-Mir which is published here and for which Trotsky once worked. Dr. Misleg refused to answer the questions put him by the Legislative Committee which is investigating seditious activities.

Washington, January 7.—The Department of Labor has asked Congress to sanction an expenditure of one million dollars to enforce the law against alien extremists. The Department requires $150,000 for deportations.

ASKS FOR MILLION

Washington, January 8.—The steamer Burford carrying the Red deportees is reported to be entering the Kiel canal. It is believed that she is proceeding to Riga where the extremists will be transported to Soviet Russia.

New York, January 7.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Martens, the self-styled Russian Soviet Ambassador who is in hiding.

BARS SOCIALISTS

Albany, New York, January 7.—The New York State legislature refused by 140 votes to 6 to allow five socialist members to sit pending an investigation of their eligibility and qualifications.

The socialists who declined to leave were removed by the sergeant at arms.

COLOMBIA IN TODAY

The Pacific Mail steamer Colombia will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf at nine o'clock this morning. The Colombia has 210 sacks of mail and 86 local passengers for Shanghai.

WOMAN IS DEAD, SCORE MISSING AS MILLS BURN

Oil Plant And Brush Factory Damaged Just Outside Settlement Lines

CELLULOID IS DESTROYED

Great Conflagration Checked When Large Area Is Perilled By Flames

One woman is known to have perished and a score of other persons are believed to have been burned in the second of two spectacular industrial fires which occurred yesterday, both just outside the Settlement. That at which the heavy loss of life is suspected was the Cervis Brush Factory, at the end of the Markham Road bridge in Chapei. The other was at the Lih-Teh Oil mill at the end of Gordon Road opposite Soochow Road. High north wind in both cases made the struggle difficult.

Alarm in the case of the brush factory outbreak came at a few minutes after six o'clock. When the sections of the Sinza and Central departments arrived, the yard and larger buildings was already a sea of flame. Great stores of celluloid contributed materially to the conflagration. The heat was so intense that boats in the creek more than 40 feet away and trees on the opposite side were ignited.

BODY IS SEEN

The body of the dead woman could be clearly distinguished prone in front of the main building where she had fallen following a leap from the veranda above. There was no chance during the fire to approach or attempt its recovery.

The best work of the fire fighters was from the rear. Approaching with the wind, twelve jets were played into the heart of the flames and by 9:30 being entirely under control, it was left to the Chinese department to finish. Before this the fire float had approached and added its powerful stream to the others. Some fifty men from the Settlement fire department took part in the contest and many of them returned with skin blistered and eyes reddened by the intense heat. One man's ear was severely burned.

The main building and several of the lesser ones at the brush factory were gutted. One of the larger ones at one corner of the yard was saved. All of the buildings were of frame construction with concrete foundations.

WIND ADDS DANGER

The Lih-Teh Oil mill blaze narrowly missed being a general conflagration. The flames driven by the high north wind and aided by the spreading and melted grease had reached to within ten feet of the Company's main store of barrelled oil, estimated at from one to 2,000 barrels, when the Settlement department water began to play. Hose had to be stretched from the Settlement side, across the creek, through the main mill and out to the north side of the establishment, a distance of about 900 feet.

The immediate seat of the fire was a pile of 200 barrels of black grease. Fire started at about 3:20 p.m. and is supposed to have originated from sparks blown from a passing locomotive. The task of fighting it was complicated by the unpleasant feature of the firemen standing ankle deep in the thick

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMISTICE IS TERMINATED; TREATY GOES INTO EFFECT

New Terms Accepted By German Delegates At Paris

PREMIERS CONFER

Another Settlement Of Fiume Question Is Being Considered

ACCUSED LISTED

Roll Of War Criminals Being Drafted By Allied Commission

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 11.—Punctually at four o'clock yesterday afternoon M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Nitti and Mr. Matsui met in M. Pichon's room, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. M. Pichon himself who is still indisposed was unable to attend the ceremony.

Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson were introduced by the Master of the Ceremonies, M. William Martin. After stating that the text of the Protocol submitted for their signature was in conformity with that which had been submitted on November 10, M. Clemenceau invited the German delegates to sign this diplomatic instrument. This formality over, the Entente representatives and the German Plenipotentiaries bowed, exchanged a few formal remarks and coldly shook hands. This first part of the ceremony lasted exactly ten mintues. The German Plenipotentiaries were next conducted to the Salon de l'Horloge where the delegates of the Allied Powers had already taken their seats. The official minute of the deposit of ratifications was then signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers in alphabetical order, Germany signing first, followed by France (M. Clemenceau,) Great Britain (Mr. Lloyd George), Italy (Signor Nitti) and so on.

M. Clemenceau then said, "The Protocol of ratification of the Treaty concluded between the Entente Powers and Germany has been signed. From this moment the Treaty enters into force and must be executed in all its clauses. The meeting is adjourned."

Signing Of Protocol Is Brief Ceremony

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 10.—Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson signed the Protocol of Nov. 1 at four o'clock this afternoon at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in the presence of M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Nitti and Mr. Matsui. M. Clemenceau next handed Herr von Simson the letter wherein the Allies undertake only to demand from 275,000 to 300,000 tons of naval material as compensation for the Scapa Flow sinkings. Lastly the representatives of the twenty-six Powers which signed the treaty of Versailles attended the exchange of ratifications in the Salle de l'Horloge. The representatives of the thirteen Allied Powers which ratified the treaty also signed the official minute.

Premiers In Conference On Adriatic Question

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 11.—M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti yesterday morning held a secret meeting at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs when the Adriatic question was again discussed. Afterwards Mr. Lloyd George lunched with the Prince Regent of Servia. In the late afternoon, after the exchange of ratifications, the three Premiers held a second

(Continued from Page 2)

Departing Refugees In Need Of Clothing

Clothing is needed for 30 Russian refugees who are leaving within three days as the crew of a steamer bound for Vladivostok.

Ladies of the Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee sounded the appeal last night and clothing and shoes should be sent immediately to the refugee headquarters in the old Kelley and Walsh building, 11 The Bund.

Here is what is needed for each man: two suits warm underclothing, one flannel short, one suit of clothes, two pairs warm socks, one pair boots or shoes, one pair gloves, one overcoat, one sweater, one helmet cap and two towels.

Street Unions Vote Against Shopkeepers' General Strike

Mr. Linebarger Is Barred From Practice Before British Assessor After Argument With Bench In Chinese Tax Cases

MUST PAY RATES, IS COURT DECREE

Application For Remand Is Denied And Lawyer Censured When Appeal Is Made For Ten Days Delay In Test Hearing

An order disbarring Mr. Paul M. W. Linebarger from practising before the British assessors in the Mixed Court was issued yesterday. The order is to stand until the lawyer apologises to the court for remarks he made at yesterday's session. Last night Mr. Linebarger had not offered an apology.

British Assessor Grant Jones issued the order after Mr. Linebarger, who was formerly a judge in the Philippine Islands, had appeared before him with a motion for a postponement for ten days of the criminal cases filed against 19 Chinese shopkeepers accused of having refused to pay taxes.

A spirited exchange of remarks between the bench and the lawyer took place in connection with the affair, incidental to which the assessor accused the attorney of dealing in "hot air."

When the cases of the 19 shopkeepers in Honan and Fokien Roads, who had refused to pay the Municipal tax, were called in the Mixed Court before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan, Mr. Linebarger appeared for the defense and Mr. Wright for the prosecution. The defendants were not in court and Mr. Linebarger told the court that as he had received notice that he had been retained by the defense only at breakfast time yesterday morning he was compelled to ask for permission to make a few brief remarks. The assessor replied:

"Your time to talk, Mr. Linebarger, will come after we have heard the prosecution.

"I have a motion to make for an adjournment," the American lawyer replied.

"Very well, make it," said the assessor.

LAWYER ASKS DELAY

Mr. Linebarger then asked for a postponement of at least ten days to allow him sufficient time in which to prepare his case. He explained that none of the defendants was in court because of the present state of the public mind. At least a thousand Chinese, employees and friends of the defendants, would have come thronging to the court, he said, had he brought the accused men there yesterday. He added:

"In the present state of public mind and apprehending the presence of such a crowd and the possibility of a riot, they have not come into court. I want to see that Anglo-Saxon traditions are maintained and that Anglo-Saxon justice is done. The defendants have a right to ask that the cases be remanded. I do not want to emphasise their grievances but am here to pour oil on the troubled waters.

"I think that the hasty action that has been taken in these cases is likely to precipitate a crisis.

"My clients have been to the Chamber of Commerce and already a letter has been written to the magistrate by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce explaining their just cause—."

Here the assessor interrupted and the following dialogue ensued:

COUNT CRITICISES NOTE

Assessor—If the Chamber of Commerce has written to the magistrate on a matter which the court has to decide it is most reprehensible on the part of the Chamber of Commerce. I say again it is most reprehensible.

Mr. Linebarger—Very well, Your Honor. I am not here to defend the Chamber of Commerce.

Assessor—Most reprehensible. I say it again. They ought to know better.

Mr. Linebarger—I think that justice would be better served by

(Continued on Page 2)

Tax Situation Told In Brief

SUNDAY

10 A.M. Representative of Special Envoy conferred with Senior Consul in hospital over the issuance of the summons by Mixed Court. Senior Consul said Mixed Court summons must be answered.

11:30 A.M. Street Unions propose to hold a demonstration in front of the Mixed Court in the course of the trial Monday.

1:30 P.M. Delegation of merchants call on Mr. E. S. Little and report its decision.

4:00 P.M. Chamber of Commerce sends letter to Envoy and Magistrate Kwan Chun to delay return of summons in view of the proposed demonstration.

Midnight. Chairman of League of Street Unions officially told that defendants must appear.

YESTERDAY

9:30 A.M. Defaulters fail to show in Mixed Court. Instructed Mr. Paul M. Linebarger to represent them. Application for remand refused. Complainants' case heard. Linebarger disbarred. Defendants ordered to pay taxes and costs.

11 A.M. Further conference between the Envoy and the Chairman of the Street Unions over change of original agreement.

Noon. Council meets and replies to letter of the Chairmen of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the League of Street Unions on January 10.

2 P.M. League of Street Unions decides to pay taxes under protest.

4 P.M. Armed police with restraint warrants force assessed merchants to pay and seize goods from those who refuse. Receipts issued for articles seized.

5:30 P.M. First shop on Honan Road closed. Senior Consul unofficially asked by an official of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs to request Council to refrain from seizure.

7.30 P.M. Strike is more general. All shops south of Nanking and east of Fokien Roads closed their shops.

8 P.M. Chamber of Commerce decides to urge shops not to strike.

9 P.M. Committee of the League of Street Unions met and decided not to strike. Sends letter to Envoy of Foreign Affairs, setting forth grievances and inclosing money for taxes due from 19 defaulters.

DON'T STRIKE IS UNIONS MESSAGE

Shops Have Troubles But Can Adjust Them Is Word Passed Out

The meeting of the Committee of the Street Unions and the shopkeepers, which was held at the headquarters at 13 Avenue Edward VII, was eventful. Mr. Chen Tsze-min, chairman of the league, presided. After reporting the events of the day, he urged that in view of the existing difficulties the shops should remain open this morning.

"It is easy for merchants to strike for a few days. But when laborers and others join in the movement, a crisis will be created which none of us would like to see," said he in part.

Mr. Chen said that the officers of the League were introducing a resolution which to their minds would be the best thing for the community. He added that certain shops had grievances, but these must be aired through the proper channels. A strike would mean a great deal of sacrifice the great part of which would have to be borne by the Chinese—their own countrymen. After a lengthy and heated argument the meeting passed a resolution not to strike and recommended that notices be published in the Chinese press to this effect.

London Rubber Panic Is Believed Averted

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 7.—The Daily Mail says: "A foreign firm trading in Mincing Lane is involved in liabilities amounting to half a million sterling as a result of a two millions rubber transaction. It was feared that this would cause general trouble in the rubber market but it is believed that the matter was settled at a meeting yesterday of certain firms which are well able to bear the loss."

General Walkout Planned Earlier In The Day Called Off After Question Is Debated By Organisations

GOODS AND MONEY SEIZED BY POLICE

Chinese Finally Decide To Deposit Tax Money With Foreign Envoy; Many Shops Close Following Seizures

There will be no general strike of Chinese shopkeepers this morning and money for taxes due from all shops refusing to pay up to last night will be sent to Mr. Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs.

Shops on Honan, Fokien and Foochow Roods and south Nanking closed late yesterday afternoon after armed police, acting under orders from the Mixed Court, had seized goods from shopkeepers who failed to pay their taxes and refused to answer Mixed Court summonses. There was no trouble.

Street Unions acted as soon as possible after the shops closed. They decided to print advertisements in the Chinese press urging against closing of shops and voted to notify heads of all street organisations to prevent the general strike which seemed probable.

Had the flurry last evening come earlier in the day, there might have been a general strike. It was nearing six o'clock when the objecting shopkeepers ordered up the shutters. Other shopkeepers took the action as a matter of course and it was some time before the strike rumor was afloat. Before it had spread through the Settlement, Chinese leaders called a meeting and declared against the strike.

TO DISPLAY POSTERS

When the shops open this morning posters will announce that the strike will not take place because of the request received last night from Street Unions that business be resumed as usual.

The Municipal Council held a meeting yesterday noon and in a letter to Messrs. Chu Pao-san and Chen Tsze-min, reiterated its stand on the question of a Chinese advisory committee and again announced that the question would come before the next meeting of the ratepayers.

With the money due from shopkeepers who have hitherto refused to pay taxes, Mr. Yang Tcheng will today receive a detailed report of yesterday's seizures with a list of persons injured and property and merchandise said to have been demaged. Police deny that any damage was done and state that goods and money were seized to cover the amounts due by the various shops. No one was injured when the seizures were made, the police state.

The Envoy for Foreign Affairs will be asked to protest against the action of the police to the Consular Body.

POLICE MAKE SEIZURES

A trio of municipal officers, a collector, a foreign and a Chinese detective, called on the defaulters shortly before four o'clock and demanded payment of the judgment debt authorised by the Mixed Court. In six instances, it is understood, the debtors paid up. Others refused.

When shops refused to pay, a message was sent to police headquarters and the armed police with distress warrants, proceeded to the scene. The strong boxes were first inspected and if the contents were not sufficient to cover the amount due, goods or money were seized and taken to the Mixed Court.

Shops in the area bounded on the North by Nanking and on the West by Fokien closed their doors immediately after the departure of the police. The district included the fur, silk and clothing shops, stores selling Chinese toilet articles and some amusement places.

Mr. Chen Tsze-min, the president of the League of Street Unions, immediately called on Mr. Yang Tcheng and requested that the police cease to take any further action. The envoy stated that he would take up the matter with the proper authorities.

The League's executive committee was in session all night and early this morning. Notices will appear in this morning's Chinese press, urging the shops

Chinese Organisations Veto Strike

to resume business. A translation of the notice follows:

"We have been informed by shopkeepers on Honan and Fokien Roads that on the afternoon of January 12, the Municipal police demanded the payment of taxes by force. They damaged certain articles, obstructed business and removed certain goods. The shopkeepers were reluctantly compelled to close their doors, they said.

"Representatives of this association have asked Mr. Yang, the Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs, to deal with the matter.

"All shopkeepers should act discreetly and quietly and should conduct their business as usual."

REPORT IS FILED

Shopkeepers visited by the police have filed a report at the headquarters of the League of Street Unions. As stated, police deny that persons were injured or that property and merchandise were damaged.

Here is the list as filed at the League offices:

Hsin Fou, C534 Honan Road, five cases electric irons seized.

Yu Chang, Honan and Chiaotung Roads, two gold watches seized.

Hsin Tsang Ziang, C494 Honan Road, woolen goods seized.

Koo Yoh Book Company, 13 parcels of books and 14 odd books valued at $110.

Dong Faung Chu, 54 Honan Road, foodstuffs, valued at $184.

Ming Zee Dong, 451 Fokien Road, three persons alleged to have been injured, accounts books torn, safe opened and a glass case upset. Goods seized.

Sah Yung, 442 Fokien Road, safe forced open and drawer smashed. Goods seized.

Sz Zung, 808 Fokien Road, safe forced opened, $40 seized and money boxes smashed.

Hung Yung Liu, 39 Fokien Road, $110 and 591 cimes seized.

Sung Dah, 467 Fokien Road, wooden wardrobe smashed. Goods seized.

Yih Zuh Teh, 110 Fokien Road, $172.25 cents, 10 coppers and $5 seized as court costs.

Municipal Council Reply Reiterates Former Stand

After the meeting of the Council yesterday noon, the following letter was addressed to Messrs. Chu Pao-san and Chen Tsze-min.

Council Room,
January 12, 1920.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of January 10, the Council has already communicated to you, in its letter to the Consular Body of October 24, 1911, forwarded to you on Jan. 7, its intention to submit a resolution at the forthcoming meeting of ratepayers, providing for the establishment of a Chinese Advisory Committee.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Messrs. Chu Pao-san, chairman, Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Chen Tsze-min, chairman, League of Street Unions.

TO FORBID MEETINGS

The Council is expected to issue a notice shortly forbidding Chinese from holding any demonstrations, calling meetings and interfering with others in the pursuit of their occupations. It will restrain them from publishing or circulating any unfounded report which might create a distrubance of the peace. The circulation of any inflamatory literature, hoisting of flags and the adoption of any other methods tending to incite will also be forbidden.

Delegation Calls Sunday On Foreign Commissioner

Sunday morning a delegation of merchants and members of the Street Union Committee called on Mr. Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Yang, in his effort to avert a strike, which was called for yesterday morning, suggested that they pay their taxes to the Mixed Court under protest. The delegation agreed to ask the Street Unions to carry out the suggestion and left.

In the afternoon, however, a meeting was held by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at which it was decided that none of the 19 shopkeepers should appear in the Mixed Court yesterday. The reason was that earlier in the day, meetings were held by the Street Unions and it was proposed to send deputations of objectors to the Mixed Court and hold a demonstration there.

This naturally might have led to immediate trouble, so the Chamber decided that it should write to both the Special Envoy and the Senior Magistrate, asking that the return of the summons be delayed as the shopkeepers were not appearing.

Mr. Yang received the letter at midnight.

Mr. Kuan, the Senior Magistrate of the Mixed Court, communicated with Mr. Chen Tsze-min upon the receipt of the letter, and pointed out that a failure to appear would amount to contempt of Court, and warrants would be issued.

LINEBARGER RETAINED

Mr. Linebarger was retained at the eleventh hour. The representatives of the shops did not go.

The decision of the Mixed Court was not unexpected by the shopkeepers. Conferring in the afternoon the Street Unions decided to pay the money to the Mixed Court through a lawyer with the explanation that it was paid under protest and that the other shops would still refuse to pay their taxes to municipal tax collector.

The seizure of goods by the police, which began shortly before 4 o'clock, at the shops in default, however, created a sensation among the street unions. The situation looked critical. Posters went up in front of many shops bearing the legend "Our shop will not pay the Spring taxes unless we have representation on the Council."

The Co-Respondent

BY DOMINO

Marriages are made in Heaven, but quite a number of them get badly entangled on their way down to this unhappy world of ours. The curious part of it all is, that these human documents are interesting to the lookers on, although they are the direst tragedies to the two principals. So it was last night at the Lyceum Theater, when the Denniston Players presented "The Co-Respondent" to a good house. From start to finish the play gripped the audience, and every scene, and every part of a scene, held the attention. The comedy has a fine story, and although it is on the serious side, it is well relieved by plenty of clean and clever comedy work.

I knew that we had not seen the best of Miss Warda Howard. She got her first real chance last night, and took full advantage of it. In scene one she appeared as the simple and very charming little country maid, who would naturally appeal with her freshness and innocence to the hardened reprobate. Here her portrayal was really charming. Then we saw her in a newspaper office, and she presented the still charming woman, but ambitious to please the editor who it was easy to see had won her heart. She was supreme in the third act. The story called upon her to both defend her virtue and maintain the trust of the man she loved. She showed that she was an emotional actress of the first class. And so she carried her portrayal to the very end. She well deserved the applause that the audience meeted out to her with a lavish hand. She played a part last night that was altogether excellent, and she calls for our heartiest congratulations.

The play provided quite a number of smaller studies, and not one of the actors would have disappointed the author had he been present. Mr. Leo. Kennedy played the 'Editor' as if he had been at the game for a long time, except that he had more charm than the majority of us acquire in a newspaper office. Mr. Reg. Wykeham had a chance to show what a versatile actor he is. He was the naughty husband who wanted to go wrong, but was called to account. He managed to get a grip on the house from the start, and quite convinced us with his excellent work. De Witt Newing was again well in the picture. Vaughan Morgan tickled the house with his lightning appearances and exits. Quite an original and acceptable piece of work. Mr. Augustine had a little to do in the first act, and gave promise of better things. I don't know what judges do in America, but I would advise Augustine to take his hat off when he comes into a room. We are frightfully polite out East.

Miss Florence Chapman put in a dainty little comedy sketch which drew loud applause from the very pleased audience. She is a clever little woman. We had the pleasure of seeing Miss Shirley Huxley in a part where she got opportunities. She is distinctly good. Miss Valentine Sidney also gave an acceptable portrayal as the wife of the naughty Mr. Wykeham, but does a burnt orange dress—and it is really a very nice one—quite harmonise with those old rose draperies with which the stage was tastefully dressed?

There were other still smaller parts, and they were all well filled, but it was Miss Warda Howard's evening, and she was fine. I can certainly recommend "The Co-Respondent" to all those who like a good story, and plenty of excellent character work.

The same play is to be repeated tonight.

Allenby Honored By King Hussein

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cairo, January 7.—Field Marshal Lord Allenby has arrived at Jedda on board H.M.S. Centaur. King Hussein received him on the pier when His Majesty decorated Lord Allenby with the grand cordon of the order of Mahda with jewels and presented him with a gold sword.

Peace Treaty Made Effective At Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting which lasted two and a half hours. Dr. Trumbitch the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, addressed the meeting.

It is understood that the settlement contemplated consists in making Fiume a free city. Considerable optimism is felt regarding the success of this solution.

Paris, January 10.—The final list of war criminals whose extradition will be demanded of Germany is being drawn up by an Allied Commission under Lord Birkenhead, British Lord Chancellor. The composition and procedure of the mixed courts which will try the war criminals are also being discussed.

TWO SESSIONS HELD

Paris, January 10.—The Supreme Council held two meetings yesterday, the first public and the second secret. Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Nitti, Lord, Curzon and Signor Scialoja were present. At the public sitting M. Dutasta reported to the Council the results of his conversation with Baron von Lersner in which he acquainted the chief German delegate of the decisions reached by the Schleswig Commission: these decision will be put into execution as soon as the peace treaty is enforced. The Supreme Council next decided that the cost of maintenance of the High Commission of Control of the Rhine countries should be defrayed by Germany, like that of the troops of occupation.

At the secret meeting which followed, it is understood that the question of the Adriatic formed the main topic of discussion.

The Petit Parisien writes in this connection: "This much can be said of the progress of the conversations, namely that the favorable indications observed in London have shown further improvement in Paris and that, moreover, the Italian representatives are now making every effort to conclude an agreement with the other interested party, Jugo-Slavia."

OUTLINES AGREEMENT

Paris, January 10.—As the result of the conferences during the last few days between Polish and German delegates three agreements have been reached.

(1) A Protocol, additional to the German-Polish settlement.

(2) An agreement between the Polish and German Governments regarding the enforcement of the treaty of Versailles.

(3) An arrangement regarding the organisation of a provisional passage of troops by railway between West Prussia and Germany and vice versa.

Paris, January 10.—General Lerond's commission yesterday signed five agreements with the German technical commission under Herr von Simson.

These deal with

(1) Measures concerning the assumption of functions by the Interallied Commissions in Silesia, Allenstein and Marienwerder.

(2) Agreements regarding the transfer of the territories of Memel and Danzig.

(3) Measures for the evacuation of Upper Silesia by German troops and its occupation by Allied troops.

(4) Measures for the evacuation of the territories of Allenstein Marienwerder, Memel and Danzig by German troops and their occupation by Allied troops.

(5) Arrangements for the passage of military trains through the territories of Marienwerder and Allenstein.

TO PRESENT CLAIM

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, Jan. 7.—According to the newspapers the German Foreign Office has instructed the Peace Delegation to claim compensation from the French Government for the permanent injury to the health of Frau Nornblueth caused by the stone-throwing incident on the occasion of the departure of the German Peace Delegation from Versailles last year.

PARLEYS CONTINUE

Paris, January 10.—Parleys between M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti on the Adriatic problem continue to be held in secret.

Lord Birkenhead and M. Ignace, French Under Secretary of State for Military Justice, are discussing the surrender of war criminals, especially the extradition of the ex-Kaiser and ex-Crown Prince from Holland.

LAWYER BARRED BY COURT HERE

(Continued from Page 1)

the court granting the defendants an adjournment. . . . An adjournment is usually granted under such circumstances. . . . I do not understand what criminal jurisdiction lies against these men. I cannot understand why this is not civil case. It is not a crime to refuse to pay taxes in the United States or England. Why is it a crime here? I want to do all I can to secure a square deal for these men.

Mr. Wright—What do you precisely mean by a square deal?

Mr. Linebarger—I mean they should be treated in exactly the same way they would be treated in America or in England.

Assessor—Mr. Linebarger, all you have been saying is what I believe they call in your country "hot air."

Mr. Linebarger—Very well, if Your Honor desires to be precipitate. My motion is that the cause be remanded for ten days.

INTIMIDATION CHARGED

Mr. Wright then interrupted and said he understood that Mr. Linebarger had advised the Chinese shopkeepers to pay their taxes. The attorney for the defense denied that he had done so in these cases as he had been retained only a few hours previously and had been allowed no time to make an investigation of the facts. To which Mr. Wright retorted:

"I scarcely think Mr. Linebarger has taken the right attitude. He has practically attempted to intimidate the court, suggesting a probable riot if the cases are not remanded. The real reason for the application is an attempt to defer matters coming before the court until further negotiations take place between a certain body here and the Municipal Council."

Declaring that the court had no knowledge of public excitement, the assessor announced that the motion for a remand would be overruled. He added that the defendants had been given plenty of time in which to instruct counsel.

Then the following exchange took place:

Mr. Linebarger—May it please the court, yesterday was Sunday.

Assessor—I have given the court's decision. Sit down.

PENALTY IS IMPOSED

Mr. Linebarger—Well I may as well leave the court. I do not want to take the responsibility in a case like this. I may as well leave the court.

Assessor—Please do.

Mr. Linebarger—I cannot do anything in this case. If the purpose of the court is to show these men that they are not entitled to have their day in court, to have an adjournment, then I have done with it. That is all.

The assessor then called Registrar Springfield and said:

"Mr. Registrar, you will suspend Mr. Linebarger from practicing in the court until he has apologised to the court for the remarks he has now made."

Mr. Linebarger, who was then near the door of the courtroom, turned to the other attorneys present and addressing the bench said:

"Will Your Honor allow me to bring in a substitute counsel? I hope the defendants will not suffer by the conduct of counsel."

"Go on Mr. Wright," said the assessor.

Mr. Linebarger continued to address the lawyers and the court, saying:

ATTORNEY REJECTS CASE

"There is Mr. Haskell in court. I recommend that he be allowed to carry on for the defendants; either he or any other British or American lawyer here. I am sure Mr. Haskell would prefer a British lawyer to take the matter up. Is there any British lawyer who will undertake the case:"

Mr. Anderson arose and said:

"I am a British lawyer but I am not prepared to take up this case."

Mr. Linebarger then left the court room.

Mr. Wright then proceeded to outline the cases against the shopkeepers. Detectives Quayle, Kilkenney and Gabbutt testified as to the serving of summonses and Mr. Chilvers, of the revenue department, told of the refusal of the shopkeepers to pay the tax assessed for the period from January 1 of this year to March 31.

Then the court ordered that the defendants must pay the tax assessed and that they pay the costs of the cases in court.

BRITAIN BUYING HUGE AEROPLANES

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 7.—The Daily Mail learns that Messrs. Vickers are building for the British Government a six motor aeroplane, which will carry fifty passengers.

According to a telegram from the Hague Lieutenant Fokker is constructing an aeroplane to carry sixty persons fitted with sleeping berths and smoking room for flights in the East Indies.

One Arrest Follows Outrage In Dublin

(*Reuter's Service*)

Dublin, Jan. 7.—Bartle Kelly, brother of the proprietor of the public House where the conspirators assembled, has been arrested in connection with the attempt on the life of Lord French and sent to England in custody.

SATURDAY CLUB TODAY

President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley College and Dr. Gertrude Walker of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia are to address the Saturday Club today at tiffin in the Carlton. United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham will preside. The meeting will be open to ladies and other friends of members are invited. It will close not later than 1:50 o'clock.

France Repatriates German Prisoner

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 10.—The first train taking German prisoners back to Germany leaves this evening. Trade between the Allies and Germany again becomes legal. The French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, M. de Marcilly, leaves on Thursday to take up his post.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 9.—Messrs. Montagu's sislver report says, "The market is steady in tone. Although supplies are fairly plentiful the fact that quotations here are well below those in New York naturally militates against any considerable set-back."

WOMEN IS DEAD, SCORE MISSING

(Continued from Page 1)

and sticky grease that under the heat was spreading and burning in all directions. A small amount of it poured into the creek, burning, but its spread was stopped.

The larger supply of barrelled oil lay in a mat shed already within the heat radius of the blazing pile. Mr. Thompson of the plant and a crew of coolies did excellent work and when with their help the fourth line of hose was laid the fire was finally overcome. About one half of the grease supply was destroyed. In this fire also the Sinza and Central departments were engaged. The agents for the oil mill are A. R. Burkill and Sons, Limited.

Piastro-Paci Concert

The subscribers to the Paci-Piastro series of concerts, had their attention directed to the Virtuoso School of composers last night. The "Classical School" was entirely absorbed in "absolute" music in more or less clear cut forms. The Romanticists sought to express external ideas or poetic sentiments on a less formal scheme, or according to program. Again, the "Virtuosi" were not primarily conceived with display; in spite of appearances in some of Liszt and still more in Vieniavsky. They set out to discover the true technical metier of pianoforte and violin in a purely instrumental aspect. We need not say more about last night's program, than that all the numbers were most superbly played, both artistes delighting the large and appreciative audience with their exquisite technique. The next concert deals with the "Moderns," who have fresh resources for new ideas prepared for them by the School represented last night.

C. C. G.

DEAL WITH SOVIET ABOUT TO BE MADE BY GREAT BRITAIN

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, January 6.—Mr. James O'Grady interviewed by Reuter's correspondent said that he hoped that a definite compact would be signed with the Soviet representative, Mr. Litvinoff, within a fortnight, if the Bolshevists were genuinely desirous of an agreement as Great Britain was, because only differences on two points remained.

Mr. O'Grady has been commissioned to negotiate on behalf of French and other nationals after he has arranged the question of British prisoners. Meanwhile the first consignment of supplies and comforts will be despatched to British prisoners in Russia on January 9 via Finland. The Bolsheviki are reciprocally obtaining British drugs and Swedish agricultural implements. This is the first deal between Soviet Russia and the outside world.

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SHANGHAI AIRMEN START NEW CLUB

Flying Enthusiasts Name Major McBain Their Vice-Chairman

Flying enthusiasts to the number of 50 at the Carlton Cafe last evening perfected a temporary organisation and elected Mr. Y. C. Tong as the first chairman of the Shanghai Aero Club. Major William R. McBain, first private purchaser of an aeroplane in Shanghai, was made vice-chairman and Mr. L. M. Bocker, secretary-treasurer. The members voted to assess themselves $5.00 each for temporary expenses.

The meeting, an enthusiastic one, postponed the project of circulating a subscription list for the purchase of a club aeroplane. That there will be a number of Shanghai machines seems now a certainty. At least a dozen resident pilots have been found and in addition to these the Italian army flyers here sent word that they would like to become members. They also offered to give an exhibition for the benefit of the Club if such is desired.

Dr. Julian Petit as head of the first meeting at the Shanghai Rotary Club where the project for an aero club was broached, opened the meeting. He called upon Major Charles H. Glidden who told of the activities of the Aero Club and the Aerial League in America. He saw in the Club an opportunity to interest foreigners and Chinese in aviation.

GREAT SPORT

Mr. G. M. Bena of the Italian Chamber of Commerce said that Italian flyers in Shanghai are interested in the formation of the new club and desire to become members.

Major William McBain outlined the remarkable advances made in aviation during the war and urged that the members create an interest in aviation among the Chinese. Shortly before the war, he said, Chavez surprised the world by flying over the Alps, a marvellous record then for altitude. Yet it was less than 14,000 feet. Before the war had finished men were fighting at altitudes of 18,000 and 22,000 feet.

"It's really not dangerous," he added, "and its great sport this looping and rolling. The modern plane never collapses, that is if its mechanic has taken any care."

Lieutenant W. C. H. Knight of the Municipal Revenue Office told of his acquaintance with the Handley-Page establishment in England. It will probably be not more than two weeks, he predicted, before the first of the Handley-Page machines from Peking visits Shanghai. It is the manufacturers' aim, he said, to send a frequent service to Shanghai and at the present aeroplane speed with a non-stop flight, or new planes and new pilots to take up the flight, the trip from London to Shanghai might be made in from three and one-half to four days.

Lieutenant L. M. Bocker, the Club's secretary, who was a pilot and the officer in charge of the flying office at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, good naturedly cautioned the Club against too eagerly investing in a machine before they know who is to fly. Machines in the hands of green pilots, he said, are easily broken and the Club might with its first machine smashed go smashed itself.

The next meeting of the Club was set for one week from this date in the same place. A membership campaign for the new organisation will start the end of the week. Plans for the drive will be made at a meeting of the membership committee to be held at the Union Club Wednesday.

Chinese 'Y' Men Hear M j. Glidden

In closing his address at the Shanghai Chinese Young Men's Christian Association last night, Major Charles J. Glidden, executive secretary of the commission organising the first aerial derby around the world, said,

"I will imagine myself in New York in the month of June, 1921. Some one in the busy throng rushing to and fro in the city streets pointed to the skies and said" "What ponderous aircraft is that and what does it carry and who directs that massive gondola of the skies?

"The invisible stars of the night sent back the answer—it is a cargo of tea from a distant oriental land and the great airship of commerce is guided by an aviator from China.

"And as we dedicate much that is beautiful in the homeland to the Goddess of Liberty, let us dedicate this as a sentiment to the Goddess Orientia which can be translated to mean The Goddess of Oriental Progress

"While the Commission is planning the great and first aerial derby around the world the aviators of Great Britain have flown from London to Australia; the aviators of Italy have nearly completed their plans for a flight from Rome to Tokio and the aviators of France are now flying from Paris to Saigon and it is quite probable that before the first aerial derby around the world can be started some one will have traveled around the world by the air route.

Aerial Commission Here Gets Congratulatory Cable

The commission organising the first aerial derby around the world has received the following cable from the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League:

New York, January 2, 1920.
Commission Organising The
First Aerial Derby Around
The World, care American
Legation Peking.

Cables to club and press dispatches from Tokio and Peking make great impression. Please send more. Congratulations. Hearty wishes Commodore Beaumont, Hillman and Major Glidden. Great things happening here. No change in Derby rules.

Aeroclub.

It is not generally known in the Far East but the President of the Aerial League of America is Rear Admiral Robert C. Peary who discovered the North Pole and who is one of the most enthusiastic men in America in matters aeronautic. Col. Demont Thompson is Chief Commissioner of the Aerial Police of New York as well as President of the Aero Club of America.

History Of Balkan States Is Traced By Speaker

Before a large audience at the World's Chinese Students' Federation yesterday, General Tsiang Tso-ping, former Vice-Minister of War, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in Europe, gave a lecture on a subject that has been usually looked upon with indifference by the Chinese, "The Relation of the Balkan States to the General Situation in Europe."

The lecturer said these states are spoken of as the Near East as distinguished from China and other nations in the Far East. Inasmuch as affairs in the Near East had, during the war, engaged the exclusive attention of the Great Powers so that events of the Far East were relegated to the background, the settlement of the Near East questions will mark the beginning of earnest treatment of Far Eastern issues.

"In view of this, said General Tsiang, the fate of the Balkan States is not without some concern to China. The main points of the lecture are that the Balkan States was the womb of the European War; it was the stage on which the curtain of the war fell and its outstanding complications, unless removed in good time, constitute the fuel of another disastrous conflagration." The following is a brief resume of the lecture:

Before the war—Turkey, in its prosperous days, set up in the Balkan States Rumania, and the southern part of Austria-Hungary in a typically tyranical regime.

Wane of Turkish power encouraged Balkan States to seek support from European Powers to throw off the yoke of the Turks.

Russia offered a helping hand with the aim of capturing the Dardanelles for easy access to the Mediterranean.

Germany and Austria became interested in the Balkan States situation, seeing in it a possibility of creating a new situation which would put Berlin and Vienna in direct touch with Asia and Africa.

Great Britain and France also put their fingers into the pie of Balkan politics in order to make sure that no nation should assume the role of dictator over Balkan affairs.

The Crimean War virtually placed the Balkans under Russian control and the Russo-Turkish war which imposed on Turkey a humiliating defeat made Russia's position a source of alarm to Europe.

Treaties concerning the Balkan States signed in Paris and Berlin weakened Russian influence and resulted in the transfer of certain territories acquired by Russia to the other Powers. Italy struggled in vain for a share.

The fear of Russia made Austria stick together with Germany; and Italy, on account of her disappointment, decided to join hands with these two nations. Thus the Triple Alliance was formed.

The Triple Alliance emboldened Germany to seek the mastery of the Adriatic, and Russia, feeling uneasy over the trend of events entered into Alliance with Great Britain and France in order to put up a united front against the Central Powers.

During the war—Servia, which had borne with unusual patience Austria's cruel treatment, adopted a submissive attitude towards the case of the assassination of the crown prince of Austria.

Germany and Austria regarded the assassination as an excellent opportunity for seizing the Balkan States, thinking that Great Britain and France were not ready for war.

Greece promised to help Servia to resist Bulgaria in case of war. The King of Greece insisted on neutrality as Servia was at war with the Central Powers assisted by Bulgaria and not at war with the latter alone. Venizuelos, the Greek Premier, aided by the Allies, made Greece declare war on Germany.

Bulgaria had been on inimical terms with Servia and Rumania, and, prompted by the desire of revenge, threw her lot in with the Central Powers.

In 1915 France had only two divisions and Great Britain one division stationed at Salonika. Subsequent reinforcements increased the French forces to eight divisions; British, 4 divisions; Greek, three divisions; Servian, over six divisions. These forces were all employed on the Balkan front.

In 1918 over 2,000,000 American troops took up positions in the firing line in France.

The Allies discovered that the situation at the Balkan States was the principal decisive factor of the war because the Central Powers were using Servia as the center of military supplies and activities. This mainspring of German strategy was captured by the Allies on Sept. 15th, 1918.

The forces under the command of the Central Powers were thus separated, resulting in the surrender of Turkey and Austria, which placed Germany in an isolated condition and made her beg for peace.

Having shown the strategic importance of the Balkan States as being the direct cause of the Great War, the lecturer mentioned certain conditions of the new situation arising out of the Paris peace conference, that inspire in the minds of students of world politics the fear that the outstanding problems of the Balkan States, may bring about another war.

The struggle between Servia and Italy for control of the Adriatic, the readiness of the Bulgarians and Turks to attack Greece when an opportunity comes, the resentment of Hungarians to be ruled by Rumanians are some of the factors of future unrest in the Balkans.

Referring to the international situation, General Tsiang said that the financial strain is being experienced by almost all the belligerent nations with the exception of America while labor agitations confirm the belief that the assertion of the rights of labor will produce vital changes in world politics.

Underground Rail Route Traversed By Korean Lady

Mrs. Soon Ai Kim, wife of the Korean delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, after many trying and narrow experiences, reached Shanghai yesterday. Dressed as a Chinese lady and with her long Korean hair clipped she endured many hardships. A university graduate, speaking English and Chinese fluently, and unaccustomed to physical exertions, Mrs. Kim braved and endured all for the cause for which her Korean sisters are sacrificing.

When her husband started for Paris to plead for the cause of Korean independence, Mrs. Kim left for Korea to do her part in arousing the women of Korea to a sense of their responsibilities. After going through Korea, always under the shadow of Japanese gendarmes and spies, she managed to get to Shanghai by means of the "Underground Railway," that subterranean passage from Korea which is baffling the Japanese intelligence office. This was in the later part of May. On the first of September Mrs. Kim started for Manchuria.

Meanwhile Mrs. Kim's activities were disclosed to the Japanese police. When she reached Tsitsikar, Manchuria, three Japanese gendarmes asked her to go to the Japanese consulate. When she reached there she was put through a severe cross examination.

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CHINESE WORKERS FROM WAR SENDING ENVOY TO AMERICA

Labor Leaders In U. S. To Hear Story Of Orient From Delegate

The Returned Chinese Labor Association of China, consisting of men who have done their bit for the Allies in Europe in the late war is sending Dr. Tehyi Hsieh of Shanghai as its special delegate to America for the purpose of presenting greetings to the National American Labor Federation at Washington, D. C., to confer with American labor leaders to find ways and means to ameliorate the labor conditions in China. The Association hopes to have a membership of over 100,000 when all laborers shall have been finally repatriated from Europe.

A warm reception was accorded Dr. Hsieh at a dinner given by the Association at the Y.M.C.A. restaurant, last evening Among those present, including the special delegate, were the president Mr. Hsia Chi-feng, who had seen three years service in France, all the officers and executive members of the Association, and Mr. Lawrence K. Kentwell, Legal Adviser.

Mr. Hsia Chi-feng, the president, in his opening remarks, paid a warm tribute to the Allies and the humane way in which the German prisoners of war were treated. He said the experience he and the rest of his countrymen had in France was fully repaid in that they had all learned the valuable lesson of "unity."

"The Allies were united, he said, and victory was made possible." If China were also united, he predicts the most glorious pages of Chinese history yet to be written. Continuing, he said that the Association was to be congratulated in being able to prevail on Dr. Hsieh to go as delegate to America as he is well qualified to speak on behalf of the laborers of his native land.

Dr. Hsieh replied briefly and told of his experience with Chinese labor in Rangoon, Java and in the Straits Settlements when he was in the consular service and assured his hearers that he would do his utmost to present to the American people, the wishes of the Association and no doubt he said he would get their sympathetic support.

Preliminary Plans Are Announced For British Exhibition

To Open September 19, 1921 And Probably Will Be Held In Regents Park

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 8.—The preliminaries governing the British Empire Exhibition which will open on September 19, 1921 have been completed. The exhibition will probably be held in Regents Park. The Imperial, Dominions, and Colonial Governments have expressed their approval of the undertaking which will be on a vast scale, involving tremendous organisation which will be set in operation very shortly.

His Majesty has granted his patronage, and the Duke of Argyll has accepted the presidency. Lloyd George will be president of the Grand Council, and other Cabinet Ministers and distinguished personages will be Vice-Presidents. The Overseas section of the Council includes Mr. W. H. Hughes, Mr. W. F. Massey, Mr. Andrew Fisher and Sir George Foshey."

Sir John Taverner, Secretary of the Exhibition, in the course of an interview said that the exhibition will be the biggest thing ever seen in Great Britain.

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Optimistic Statement Issued In London By President Of Board Of Trade

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 9.—Sir Auckland Geddes president of the Board of Trade in a statement reviewing trade prospects said that the position was undoubtedly encouraging.

He pointed out that the position needed only a natural increase in exports and earnings of British vessels to secure a net favorable balance this year.

"In that case," he added, "1920 will be a year of solvency in which we shall begin clearing off our debt abroad, and resume investments in foreign countries, and particularly in the development of the Empire. With freedom from labor disputes, 1920 should give a bumper output from British shipbuilding yards."

He pointed out that the cotton and woolen industries were flooded with orders, likewise the engineering trades; the latter were only awaiting a settlement of the disastrous iron-moulders dispute.

Cambridge To Race Oxford In March

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 7.—The Oxford and Cambridge boat race has been fixed for March 27.

'Peter Pan'

At the repeat performance last night of "Peter Pan" by the Public School Girls there was a greater proportion of grown-ups than were present on Saturday when the performance was noticed in full.

The elders made a very warmly appreciative audience, catching points of humor in the play that children think quite natural, or it is to be feared, perhaps miss altogether.

The principal actors, a long list, met with warm recalls and the little *premiere danseuse* had to repeat her dance as on Saturday. Many bouquets were handed to the favorites, and tributes to Miss Rasmussen who has had the whole training of girls and boys as well as acting as stage manageress.

The male pirates as all the others warmed up considerably to their work and there was a go and swing about the performance as a whole that made it a real improvement on Saturday's opening. Mr. and Mrs. Darling, roused the audience to mirth and admiration.

A very commendable feature was the rapidity of the scene shifting, making the waits shorter than usual in amateur theatricals.

Ignorance Blamed For Jails, Asylums By Dr. A. S. Tenney

Prisons, jails and penitentiaries are the result of "profound ignorance on the part of the masses with regard to the importance of selective marriages" according to Dr. Albert S. Tenney, speaking yesterday before the Quest Society in the Royal Asiatic Society's lecture hall. Discussing the subject, "Can The Race be Improved by Selection, Dr. Tenney said, in part:

"Medical men are constantly seeing in their practice evidence of serious mental and physical deterioration of families due to the marriage of indivuduals who should never have been allowed that privilege which results in physical and psychical deterioriation of the generations to come. When the public begins to realise that the reason for so many jails, prisoners, and insane sylums is profound ignorance, here will be new laws made to deal with selective marriages and advancement of the human race."

HOOVER DENIES EUROPE STARVING

Sends Message Emphatically Denying Opinions Given By Propagandists

(Reuter's Service)

New York, January 7.—Mr. Hoover in a long telegram to the Executive Committee for Relief of the Near East populations takes emphatic exception to the opinions of "European propagandists" concerning the extent of Europe's financial needs from the United States.

He asserts that there is no need to draw on the United States Treasury for further loans. Outside of temporarily deferring the payment of interest, America's task, Mr. Hoover says, is reduced to helping out the bread supply of less than five percent of the population of Europe.

He adds "No such condition exists as confronted America a year ago. There is no ground for hysteria on either side of the Atlantic."

Strike Of Millhands Is Begun In Bombay

(Reuter's Service)

Bombay, January 2.—A widespread strike of millhands has begun. Over a score of mills are affected. So far there have been no disturbances. The men's demands include a fifty percent increase in wages a ten hour day and a yearly bonus.

SENATE MEMBERS OPPOSING TREATY ARE UNDER FIRE

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, January 8.—The Democratic National Committee has passed a unanimous resolution denouncing the attitude of the Senators opposing the ratification of the peace treaty and the "arrogant Republican leadership in the Senate which has earned the contempt of the world." The Committee calls on the Senate "to quit playing politics with the ratification of the treaty."

The Committee passed a further resolution repudiating the idea that America having joined her associates in the war could withdraw and leave them to a merciless fate in order that she might maintain her so-called traditional state of isolation which she abandoned when she went to defend her rights and aid struggling humanity.

Chinese Mail Men Win Study Honors

Forty-three Carriers Are Given Special Certificates Sor Zeal In Work

An interesting ceremony took place at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. yesterday when forty-three letter carriers of the Chinese Post Office received certificates indicating that they had passed the special course of study provided them by the postal authorities in co-operation with the Y.M.C.A. The exercises were presided over by Z. J. Tsu, educational secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and speeches were made by Postal Commissioner W. W. Ritche and by M. A. Tsu of the Postal Service and W. H. Zia of the Y.M.C.A.

The local post office has over 400 letter carriers working in Shanghai. The efficiency of the post office department depends much upon these men who deliver the letters from the office to the addresses. The postal officials have been studying to improve this service and with the co-operation of the Y.M.C.A. are providing a six months course of study specially designed to help them in their work. It includes the reading of Chinese and of English names, the location and names of the streets of Shanghai, names of provinces and cities of China, and other such material as is necessary to the largest usefulness of the mail carrier.

There were eighty letter carriers who began the course in July and forty-three who completed the course. These men give an hour each day for five days per week, going to the Y.M.C.A. for instruction either at 7:45 in the morning or at 9:00 in the evening.

The postal authorities have given the successful men special recognition and Commissioner Ritchie in his remarks on this occasion encourged them to work hard so that in the years to come they may rise from carriers to sorters and from sorters to departmental clerkships in the office.

EARTHQUAKE RAZES TOWNS IN MEXICO

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, January 6.—It is officially stated that the town of Cotastla was destroyed by an earthquake on January 3. There were two thousand casualties including over one thousand killed.

According to the latest reports a dozen towns and villages in the State of Vera Cruz were either wholly or partially destroyed in the recent earthquake and Calcahuico was completely engulfed, nothing remaining but a huge pit filled with debris.

Rail Conference In Britain Still On

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 7.—The Conference of railwaymen's delegates met today in private and adjourned till tomorrow without reaching a decision. Mr. J. H. Thomas stated afterwards that the Conference was engaged all day in hearing explanations. He added that the branch resolutions, so far, and the delegates' instructions, were overwhelmingly against acceptance of the Government terms.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
COVER THE EARTH

News Brevities

In honor of the deputation of the Women's Federated Board of America, a reception will be held by the Alumnae Association and the Sorority of McTyeire School at 1 Edinburgh Road tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

* * *

Before American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court yesterday Johan Nissonan, a Finn sailor, confessed that he stabbed Peter Graham, an American sailor from the battleship South Dakota, last week. At the same time the Court dismissed W. K. Gustaferson and K. Makkonan, who were charged with the assault. Nissonan said that in a fight in the Victoria Cafe he was overpowered and drew his knife only in self-defense. His case was remanded until Thursday.

* * *

Fire Sunday morning shortly before 11 o'clock damaged a Chinese shop at 103-104 Woosung Road, where candles, incense and joss paper are sold. A lighted candle, carelessly left in the loft, set fire to some bedding and the blaze had a good start before the department arrived.

* * *

News has been received of the death of Captain Knights, for many years in the employ of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, at his home in Berkley, California, at the age of 88 years.

* * *

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, who was expected to lecture next Thursday at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall, is unable to reach Shanghai for that day. The date of the anticipated lecture will be duly announced.

* * *

A meeting of the General Committee and the heads of the special committees for the Washington Birthday ball has been called at the American Consulate-General Wednesday at 5:30 p.m.

* * *

Mr. W. G. Avery, general manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, will sail on the Empress of Asia on today for Manila, to visit the branch of the Bank there. It is also his intention to visit and inspect the branch in Hongkong and Canton before returning to Shanghai. During his absence from Shanghai, his duties will be assumed by Mr. J. H. Wichers, assistant general manager.

Czechs In Siberia To Be Repatriated In American Boats

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, January 8.—The Shipping Board is furnishing vessels to repatriate the Czecho-Slovak, Polish, Jugo-Slav and Rumanian troops now in Siberia. The steamers President Grant and America are sailing for Vladivostok and are due there on February 2. The vessels are expected to make repeated trips transporting ten thousand men a month. Thus, the United States and the Allies will discharge their obligation to these troops for their services in the war.

Silver Legislation Introduced In U. S.

London, January 8.—Messrs. Montagu's annual bullion letter mentions the report that legislation is about to be introduced in the United States releasing the Government from the obligation to repurchase at a dollar an ounce fine the equivalent of the silver dollars sold under the Pittman Act and extending the provisions of the Act to a further quantity of dollars possibly ninety million and reducing the quality of the subsidiary silver coinage from 900 to 800 fine.

The letter points out that the market has been accustomed to regard 46 pence an ounce or roughly a dollar fine an ounce at normal exchange as the bedrock price for many years to come and the cancellation of the United States mints instruction to repurchase would remove this element of stability.

Dempsey To Fight Carpentier In U.S.; Reports Conflict

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 11.—At the conclusion of a boxing match at Bordeaux yesterday evening, M. Deschamps, Carpentier's manager, announced that the fight between Carpentier and Jack Dempsey for the heavyweight boxing championship of the world would take place at Jersey City (?) on Sept. 6, next.

(Reuter's Service)

Los Angeles, January 7.—Jack Dempsey's manager announces that the Carpentier-Dempsey fight will be held at Tia Juana, Lower California.

Carpentier has accepted the offer to fight Dempsey for a purse of £80,000 put up by Mr. James Coffroth, owner of the race track at Tia Juana, who will probably construct a special arena for the purpose.

He suggests that July 4 shall be the date of the fight and Dempsey concurs. The two men's respective managers have agreed to limit the fight to fifteen rounds.

Note: The French Wireless reports that according to Carpentier's manager the fight will take place at Jersey City.

BANQUET PLANNED BY SERVICE CLUB

Judge Lobinger To Deliver Address At Meeting Next Thursday

Plans for affiliation with the American Legion will be completed by Service Club members who attend a dinner and smoker at the American Club Thursday evening of this week. Mr. C. S. Lobinger, judge of the United States Court for China, will be the principal speaker.

More than 60 members of the Service Club, which now has an enrollment of more than 100 men, are expected to be present at the dinner. Former service men who are eligible for membership in the organisation have been requested to forward their names to Adjutant H. E. Marsden, in care of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Shanghai and to attend the dinner.

The object of the club is outlined as political and civic betterment. Membership is limited to men who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States in the world war.

HAD A HARD TIME GETTING HER TEETH

Until Baby's Own Tablets Were Tried—Then Began Improving At Once.

The reason why Mrs. David Lee's physician prescribed Baby's Own Tablets for her child was because he knew them to be perfectly harmless; they are sold under a guarantee, backed by a Government Analyst's certificate, that they contain absolutely no opiate or narcotic and can be given with perfect safety even to the youngest infant.

Says Mrs. Lee, who resides at Lindsay, Ontario, Canada:—"My little girl had a hard time getting her teeth. She was quite feverish, her tongue was coated, her breath offensive and she vomited curdled milk. On the advice of our doctor I gave her Baby's Own Tablets and she began improving at once. She had not slept well at nights for three months, and I was almost worn out caring for her. Nothing did her any good until I gave her the Tablets. Now her food digests properly, her breath is sweet, her tongue clean and she is quiet and good. I can strongly recommend the Tablets to other mothers as they did my baby good when nothing else did."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are recommended in cases of simple fever, colic, constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea. They make teething easy, promote healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development, and are a remedy for worms. Sold by chemists, or sent post free at 60 cents the vial by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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NUTRITIOUS, SUSTAINING, ECONOMICAL.
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"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children"
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"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results."
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"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend."
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"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal."
B. S. Schwartz, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."
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REFRACTING & MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League

Week Ending January 10, 1920.

MASONIC	V.	LUSITANO
E. B. Green	164	G. M. P. Remedios 300
J. W. Prince	241	E. D. Bush 300
R. Phillips	300	J. M. C. Remedios 224
F. W. Jones	208	J. M. C. Lopes 300
C. Matthews	228	J. P. Campos 300
	1141	1424

(E. D. Bush made a break of 52)

PORTUGUEZ	V.	M. E. INST.
F. R. da Silva	300	J. E. Grant 293
J. Webster	214	G. M. Boyes 300
C. B. Remedios	249	J. E. Wilson 300
V. Pereira	300	W. S. Campbell 190
R. Remedios	159	Geo. Alexander 300
	1222	1383

(F. R. da Silva made a break of 53)

MUNICIPAL	V.	THIRTY
A. MacKintosh	245	E. F. Fastings 300
L. E. Todd	203	J. V. Jensen 300
C. W. Higgs	300	H. B. Ollerdessen 231
R. W. Yorke	300	G. O. Wootten 206
D. McAlister	255	S. Chilver 300
	1303	1337

POWHATTAN	V.	AMERICAN
C. S. Peacock	233	H. E. Gibson 300
H. E. Brewer	300	C. L. Seitz 158
H. Langley	300	W. Hoffman 200
R. Bailey	267	—. Taylor 300
P. H. Cobb	287	F. W. Sutterle 300
	1387	1258

(H. E. Brewer made a break of 57)

POLICE	V.	CUSTOMS
Capt. Barrett	300	G. B. Stormes 250
J. Sullivan	219	Capt. Gowing 300
P. W. Reeves	297	T. Mellows 300
C. Bull	206	F. Stormes 300
E. W. Everson	300	H. Singer 299
	1449	1322

Teams.	Points	Total Scores for	Total Scores against	Teams.	Points	Total Scores for	Total Scores against
Lusitano ...	14	10144	7882	Masonic	6	9156	9297
Thirty	12	9816	8834	Powhattan ..	6	9145	9299
Customs	10	9178	9596	Police	6	9023	9906
M. E. Inst. ..	8	9563	8976	Municipal ..	2	8322	9739
Portuguez ..	6	9550	9267	American ...	0	8692	9793

Basketball

Nanyang "A" defeated Shanghai College "B", at the Nanyang grounds yesterday afternoon, the final score standing 25 to 8.

The Baptists put up a fairly good game, but with Nanyang shooting as it was, victory was hopeless.

The scoring was as follows:

Shanghai College "B".—Yeuh lf, Fan rf, Su c, Lui lg, M. Chang rg.

Nanyang "A".—Ning lf, Cheyne rf, Liang c, Y. Chang, lg, S. Chang rg.

Goals from floor: Cheyne 6, Liang 3, Ning, S. Chang, Su, M. Chang, Fan.

Goals from fouls: Cheyne 3, Fan 2.

Referee: Glauque. Timer: Hipps. Scorer: Grafton.

NANYANG "B" WINS

After Nanyang had defeat Shanghai College, the Nanyang second string literally wiped the Y.M.C.A. "B" team off the floor. Yao was the only one to score for the Y.M.C.A. He managed to shoot one foul out of six shots.

Ching and Shen were the stars of the game. Shen was the whole team. Although he played guard he shot five baskets. Ching shot six.

The summary!

Nanyang College "B".—Ching lf, Lee rf, Tu c, Shen lg, Huang rg.

Y.M.C.A. "B".—Yaung, Li and Chen, Wong, Jui, Yao.

Goals from floor: Ching 6, Lee 6, Shen 5, Tu 4.

Goals from fouls: Yao 1, Tu 1.

Referee: Glauque. Timer: Hipps. Scorer: Grafton.

British Gunboats Ready To Depart For China Station

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 7.—The gunboats Moth and Mantis which have been refitted since returning from the Archangel river expeditionary force were commissioned at Sheerness yesterday, and the gunboats Cockchafer and Cricket have been commissioned at Chatham, all for service on the China station. Their respective commanders are Lieut.-Commanders A. Johnston, G. O. Lawson, A. C. Thursfield and J. Merrett.

BUSH-PORTER IS BILLIARD FINAL

Championship Will Probably Be Decided This Month At Masonic Hall

Mr. E. D. Bush won a semi-final match in the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship tournament last night at the American Club when he competed with Mr. J. E. Grant and will meet Mr. C. W. Porter in the finals. It is the opinion of observers of the game that although the contest promisos to be highly interesting Mr. Bush will have to play a much faster game than that of last evening if he has any chance of winning from Mr. Porter.

The match to decide the championship will probably be played at Masonic Hall on January 29. But both date and location have not yet been definitely announced as it will be necessary that a meeting of the committee be held to ratify tentative plan. Captain Barrett, president of the Billiards Association, will probably be asked to preside as referee.

The score in the Bush-Grant contest last evening was 600-344 The high break was 30, made by Bush whose average was only 7.4. Mr. Phillips refereed the match.

Football

Fuhtan College defeated the Baptist College football eleven by a score of 1-0 at the Baptist College field on Saturday. Neither team scored in the first period. A big crowd saw the game. The lone goal was scored three minutes before the final whistle.

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Cabinet Instructs Tuchuns To Halt Traffic In Opium

The Cabinet, according to the Peking Daily News, has addressed telegrams to certain Tuchuns instructing them to enforce the opium prohibition regulations, and the following have been sent to the Southern provinces over which the Central Government has no control;

"To the Seven Directors: The Central Government has repeatedly issued strict orders prohibiting the cultivation of poppy, and great efforts have been made to remove the curse from among the people. According to the reports of foreigners, the Szechuen and Yunnan authorities have encouraged the cultivation of opium on a large scale. Reports have been received from Fukien and Shensi pointing out that the farmers in the districts occupied by the Southern troops have been compelled to cultivate poppy against their will, etc. Although the union between the North and the South has not yet been effected, we must at least maintain our integrity towards foreigners. It is requested that the Military Government issue strict orders to the Tuchuns of Szechuen and Yunnan, and the commanders in Fukien and Shensi to enforce the prohibitive measures. If all should discharge their duties faithfully towards our own people, there will be no cause for foreign protests."

"To the Tuchuns of Szechuen and Yunnan: It has been the earnest desire of the Central Government to remove once for all the opium curse from among our people. Unexpectedly we received reports from some foreigners to the effect that opium has been freely cultivated in your provinces. We are sorry that occasion should be given to foreigners to make complaints. We ought to maintain our national credit, and it is requested that measures will at once be taken by you to instruct your commanders everywhere to comply with the orders of the Central Government. It is hoped that a detailed report on the progress of the prohibition work will be sent to the Central Government."

Obituary

MR. E. F. SHANSTROM

Funeral services for the late Mr. E. F. Shanstrom were held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery Sunday afternoon. The Reverend John R. Hykes officiated. There was a large attendance including a detail of Police Reserves and members of Masonic lodges.

In the issue of Sunday it was stated that the Mr. Shanstrom was an officer of the Masonic Club. This was an error. He was formerly treasurer of Ancient Landmark Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Sir Everard Fraser Returns On Asia

Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, accompanied by Lady Fraser and their daughter, arrived in Shanghai last night on the Empress of Asia from Vancouver. Sir Everard has been on leave.

The liner brought 145 passengers for this port including Mrs. C. H. Godfrey and Miss D. C. Godfrey, Mrs. M. S. Crow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross, Miss V. Ross, Mr. S. Shiller, Mr. W. H. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Olsen, Mr. T. J. Vaughan, Mr. J. A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Timmins, Mr. G. C. Clifford and Mr. G. M. Billings.

Foochow Japanese Protest At Riots To U.S. Officials

With the arrival in Shanghai Sunday of Messrs. Thomas McConnell and Ralph Buchanan American Y.M.C.A. secretaries from Foochow, another move by the Foochow Japanese in connection with the recent assault there by Japanese upon Chinese students came to light.

The Japanese, according to this report, have in the past few days sent an official protest to the American Legation, Peking alleging that at the time of the trouble they "were met with a fusilade of bullets at the door of the Foochow Y.M.C.A."

That the report is made up out of whole cloth is the unhesitating reply of every foreigner, except Japanese, who has had anything to do with the encounter or with treating the wounded Chinese students. The lack of preparation or even of precautions on the part of the students preceeding the attack makes the charge appear more preposterous.

Previous allegations by the Japanese that their own men were wounded has been met by demands that the wounded men be produced. None have yet been seen.

The American Consul is understood to have caused some dismay by promptly demanding of the Japanese Consulate an explanation of why the Japanese were on the Y.M.C.A. premises, since their latest allegation admits it.

Premier And Asquith Both Receive Awards

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 7.—His Majesty has awarded the 1914-1915 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith.

HONGKONG COTTON MARKET

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Hongkong, January 12.—The Chamber of Commerce fortnightly report says:

"In cotton yarn limited transactions took place for early requirements. Values show a small decline in sympathy with the appreciation of exchange. Quotations were: tens 220 to 250 dollars, twelves 235 to 272 dollars, sixteens 285 to 325 dollars, twenties 325 to 385 dollars.

Arrivals 13,000 bales. Sales 2,000 bales, shipments nil. Unsold stock 5,000 bales, bargains 22,000 bales.

In raw cottons the position is unchanged.

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Are you paying more than these prices

Old Port	$0.75 per bottle
Very Old Port	1.25 " "
Sherry	1.00 " "
Solero Sherry	1.25 " "
Madeira	1.00 " "
Malaga	1.00 " "
Marsala	1.00 " "
Muscatel	1.00 " "
Tokay	1.00 " "
Claret	$4.00 & 5.00 per dozen
Zinfandel	6.00 " "
Hock	6.50 " "

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Get a bottle and you'll be convinced that we give better wines for less money!

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This familiar query will be answered by this

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The Carborundum Company
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ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese SKF Co., Ltd.

BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Dennistoun's
American Trading Co.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary
Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grosset & Dunlap, (Popular fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans' Sons, Ltd.
American Book Company, New York
Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
Macmillan & Co., London
The Macmillan Company, New York
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Internat'l. Correspondence Schools

BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
Willits & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Menihan Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Heyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.

CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golden Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ltd.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Wallem & Co.
Melachrino: M. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Nestorals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation

CONFECTIONERY
Life-Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11e Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11e Nanking Rd.
Ediphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Ronco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Bayer
Soon Brothers Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

ELECTRICAL DEVICES,
Anylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co, Ltd
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co., (Drascolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unelectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Ruston—T. E. M. A.
Scrippa—T. E. M. A.
Bronn—T. E. M. A.

EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hullandia—T. E. M. A.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

GLASS
Hires Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMOPHONES
Corlina Languages Outfits
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph,
J. A. S. Alves, 1a Jinkee Rd.

HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Therox Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson.

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heasser & Co., Tel. 898.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heasser & Co., Tel. 898.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Soon Brothers Co.

LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.

LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.

LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.

MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, RICE
Engelburg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Hogarth, (Heralds & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Gregson & Monk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Lupton Bros., Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer & Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Joyce & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour

MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.

MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Kissel—T. E. M. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Estey Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
Y. & E. Filing Systems
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.,
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Burroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Ronco Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Caribonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 49 Nanking Rd.
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
Boston Varn. Co., (Kyanize)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Velvaine—T. E. M. A.

PAPER
Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Ronco Paper,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road.
B. Dieden & Co., Ltd.

PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.

PERFUMERY
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Yinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Burke & James
American Trading Co.

PIECE GOODS
Catlin & Co., New York.
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.

PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.

PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.

PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Movette, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
T. Hsieh, Chinese Co-Director
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Ramapo Iron Works,
American Trading Co.

REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS
A. B. C. and Pagoda Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofings,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Compo, Scout Roofings } Certain-teed Products Corp.
American Trading Co.

ROPE, STEEL
R.S. Newall & Son
Scott Harding & Co.

SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Katzer Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Y. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Lips—T. E. M. A.

SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

SHIPPING LINES
SS "Shawsing" & "Upolu"
Jensien Transport Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Apear Line
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co.
American Trading Co.

SOAP
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Yinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd.,
R. S. Hudson, Ltd., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Fine Stationery)
Chinese American Publishing Co.,

STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.

STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

STERILIZERS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

STOVES-HEATING & COOKING
Southard-Robertson Co.
Mustard & Co.
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.

SUGAR OF MILK
National Milk Sugar Co.
American Trading Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road

SURVEYING & DRAFTING INST.
Wm. Ainsworth & Sons Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APP.
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd. London.
China Mutual Trading Co.,
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

TILES
The Mosaic Tile Co.
American Trading Co.

TOILET REQUISITES
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Florida Water)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Yinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
Gillette Razors & Blades
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Ponds Cold Cream
Dodge & Seymour.

TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

TRUCKS, ELEVATING
The Barrett Cravens Co. (Multi Truck),
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

TYPEWRITERS
Corona Typewriters
Dodge & Seymour
Remington Typewriters.
Mustard & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd
Oliver Typewriters
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Fox Baby Portable
National Portable
Rebuilt Typewriters-All Makes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

TYRES
Miller Tires
Dodge & Seymour
Racine Tire Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

"VASELINE" PREPARATIONS
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

VENTILATING EQUIPMENT
Blackman Export Co.
*Arnhold

US BOYS — It Can't Look Worse Than It Sounds — By McNamara

TUNING UP
DO:
HUH?
SEE HERE, I'LL TELL YOU JUST ONCE MORE TO CUT THAT OUT, JUST ONCE!
GEE WHIZZ, JUST 'CAUSE YOU AIN'T GOT NO EARS FOR MUSIC, YOU THINK I CAN'T SING, DONCHA?
EARS FOR MUSIC?
I AINT THINKIN ABOUT MY EARS - THAT BLAMED BELLERIN OF YOURN HURTS MY EYES!
TOM McNAMARA

BOOBY HATCH — Wonder What Hatch's Boss Thinks Of Him — By Berndt

THERE'S A LADY OUTSIDE THAT WANTS TO SEE YOU, BOSS
THAT'S THE BEST THING I HEARD YOU SAY YET
HUBBY DEAR, I JUST DROPPED IN FOR FIFTY DOLLARS
YES M'DEAR
FATHEAD-FOOL-IDIOT SAPP-BONEHEAD-STUPID OILCAN-SILLY-PIEFACE DUMBBELL-YAPP—
GOSH, IF YOU ONLY KNEW WHAT I THOUGHT OF YOU!
BERND

OVER HERE! — By Callahan

MOM ATTEMPTS TO HAVE THE FAMILY INSURED.
I KNOW THEY WON'T PASS POP.
WHAT DO I DO BESIDES MAKE PAYMENTS?
THAT'S ALL!
THAT'S ENOUGH!
KIN YA HAVE IT MADE OUT TO YOURSELF?
SUPPOSE MOM KICKS OFF BEFORE I DO- WHAT THEN?
DO YOU CARRY HAT INSURANCE?
I WANNA KEEP FOLKS GOOD WISHES, SO I DON'T THINK I'LL TAKE OUT A POLICY
THE ONLY INSURANCE THE HEAVY LOVERS ARE INTERESTED IN, IS THE INSURANCE OF THE PARLOR PRIVILEGES. SO THEY CAN HOLD HANDS UNMOLESTED.
IF YOU EVER FEAR GETTING DISCHARGED FROM YOUR JOB, STUPE. TAKE OUT FIRE INSURANCE.
DON'T LET A BURGLAR STEAL YOUR BURGLAR INSURANCE.
GRANDPOP OUGHT TO HAVE HIS WHISKERS INSURED AGAINST MOTHS.
CALAMITY JANE
VIOLA THE CAT NEEDS NINE POLICIES WHILE THIS BIRD IS LOOSE
DON'T YOU LOVE THAT?
BROWN DERBY
LOOK OUT, POP! MOM'S LISTENING!
BLUBBER - HE COULD ONLY BE INSURED AS FAR NORTH AS HIS NECK. HE'S DEAD THE REST OF THE WAY.
AHEM!
THE COLLECTOR SHOULD COLLECT HIMSELF.
THAT'S GOOD POLICY.
YOU CAN'T INSURE LOVE... IT'S TOO UNCERTAIN.
"COMEDIAN"
I'D LIKE TO ENDOW A BRICK ON YOUR DOME.
HOW MANY PAYMENTS IN A LIFE POLICY?
OL' JOHN DON'T

TRADE MARK

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
Hospital and Laboratory Supplies

American Drug Company
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Pharmacy Central 81 Laboratory East 168

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Just the finest Cocoa, Milk and Sugar combined in correct proportions.
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ANNUAL DIRECTORY
AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
OF CHINA

COVERING
AMOY — ANTUNG — CANTON — CHANGCHUN — CHANGSHA — CHEFOO — CHINGKIANG — CHINWANGTAO — CHUNGKING — DAIREN — HANKOW — HARBIN — HOIHOW — HONGKONG — ICHANG — KIUKIANG — LUNGKOW — MACAO — MOUKDEN — NANKING — NEWCHWANG — NINGPO — PAKHOI — PEKING — PORT ARTHUR — SHANGHAI — SHASI — SOOCHOW — SWATOW — TIENTSIN — TONGKU — TSINANFU — TSINGTAO — WEIHAIWEI — WENCHOW — WUCHOW — WUHU — YOCHOW

CONTAINING
A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BUSINESS FIRMS AND PERSONEL, A DIRECTORY OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND MEMBERS, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS, THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF EACH CITY,
A CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADE CENTRES
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA
TOGETHER WITH
A COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
AN ABRIDGED HISTORY AND GENERAL TRADE REPORT OF CHINA
A DESCRIPTION AND TRADE REPORT OF EACH CITY
A LIST OF AMERICAN & EUROPEAN MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

Shanghai Section now being compiled. Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published gratis.
New Firms should apply for forms to the Publication Office for China,
22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

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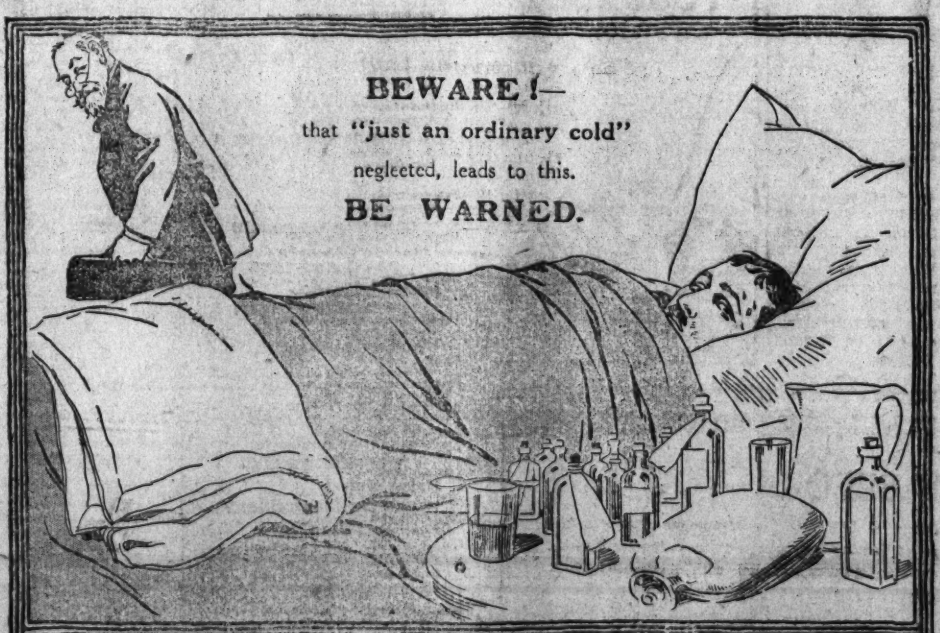
Every facility for the comfort of our Customers.
HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.
Telephone 44: Private exchange to all departments.

BEWARE!—
that "just an ordinary cold"
neglected, leads to this.
BE WARNED.



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BAYER'S the original formula. Each tablet marked with Bayer Cross (as below) is the only genuine specific against colds, chills, rheumatism, influenza headaches, etc.

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Muller Phipps & Hodges, Shanghai.

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FORD MOTOR CARS
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TRUXHUN 1¼ TON TRUCKS
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89-91 Rue Montauban. Telephone C. 322

Judge Lobinger Tells Of Bar Association Work

Bench Of Britain And United States In Accord--- Unity Has Significance To Bar

Judge Charles S. Lobinger of the United States Court of China was re-elected President of the Far Eastern American Bar Association at a meeting held last evening in the United States Court. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice President for China south of the Yangtsze and ex-officio Chairman of the Shanghai branch, James B. Davies.

Vice President for North China, Edgar Pierce Allen.

Vice President for the Philippines, Eugene A. Perkins.

Secretary and Treasurer, Nelson E. Lurton.

Messrs. E. J. Schuhl and Frank S. Bible were elected to active membership. Vice-Consul Paul Faison, now en route to Nanking, and who was elected to membership in the Association some time ago, expressed his pleasure at meeting with his fellow members.

A motion was adopted to recommend slight changes in the existing incorporation act but to retain it as a whole rather than to enact a new one.

At the suggestion of the President it was expressed as the sense of the meeting that in all local affairs the chairman of the Shanghai branch should represent the association.

In his annual report the President, Judge Lobinger, said:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The close of the fifth year of our Association's existence finds it enjoying a normal state of prosperity. There have been some valuable additions to our membership during the past year, every American lawyer in China is now a member, and we have representatives in the Philippines, Japan and Siam, while some who were formerly active members here have since returned to the United States where they continue as Associate members.

At each annual meeting of the American Bar Association since ours was organised it has been represented by a duly accredited and recognised delegate. This year as in 1915 and 1917 this honor fell to be and I had additional evidence of the value of our connection with the national body. I only hope that more of our active members may avail themselves of the opportunity of thus attending so that we may be able to send our full quote of three delegates instead of one.

This year two of our Associate members were in attendance--Ex-Governor Newton W. Gilbert of the Philippines, now practicing in New York, and Professor Ernest B. Conant, now of Washington University Law School, St. Louis. There were also present some distinguished friends of our Association. Judge Elbert H Gary of New York whose visit to the Far East some three years ago is everywhere so pleasantly remembered, gave one of the principal addresses at the Boston Convention, his theme being "Reconstruction and Readjustment." Mr. C. A. Severance of St. Paul, a former President of the American Bar Association, who also visited the Far East in 1915 and was entertained by this Association was chairman of the reception committee at Boston and likewise presided at one of the meetings. Incidentally he helped to arrange a luncheon at the Union Club at which members of the Federal judiciary attending the convention were guests. It seemed a fortunate coincidence that later at Washington I happened one day to visit the Federal Supreme Court Room and found there Judge Gary following the argument of a case in which his company was interested and in which the counsel included Mr. Severance and Mr. David Reed of Pittsburg who was likewise entertained by our Association in 1915—three eminent lawyers who had visited us at different occasions and who, we hope, are all planning some day to return.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The meeting of the American Bar Association this year was important because of the adoption of a new constitution which had been drafted by members of the Executive Committee and occasioned considerable debate. It effected numerous alterations of the old, mainly in the direction of greater uniformity, but no change was made in Art. XI, which is the only one directly affecting this Association and which reads as follows:

"The word 'state', whenever used in this Constitution, shall be deemed to comprise state, territory, the District of Columbia or any insular or other possession of the United States and places over which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction."

This, however, must be read in the light of the interpretive resolution adopted by the American Bar Association at its Salt Lake meeting of 1915. The minutes of the Executive Committee, where said resolution originated, were as follows:

"August 17, 1915.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the Presidential Suite, Hotel Utah, Tuesday, August 17, 1915, at 12:45 p.m.

"Present: Messrs. Staake, Niblack, Brown, Burges and Whitelock.

"In the absence of the President, Judge Staake presided.

"On motion of Mr. Niblack, duly seconded, it was unanimously resolved that the members of the American Bar Association, resident in the Philippine Islands and those resident in China (being within the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the United States Court for China) be entitled to elect a member of the General Council and also to elect a Local Council, including Vice-President, and to be accredited to the Philippines and China.

"George Whitelock,
"Secretary."

In view of the comparatively small membership in this part of the world this generous concession, which gave these two regions a representation equal to that of New York with its thousand or more members, is a valuable one indeed and care should be taken that there be no lack of appreciation.

While the Philippines have a much smaller membership in the American Bar Association than China it has been usual for the delegate from this Association to suggest an equal division of the district representation. That plan was followed this year, the member of the General Council being selected from China, Eugene A. Parkins, Esq., of Manila being chosen Vice President for the Far Eastern district, Messrs. Holcomb of Shanghai and Allen of Peking, as China representatives on the Local Council and Messrs. Delgado and Manley as those from the Philippines.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

The Boston meeting was also made notable by the presence of former Lord Chancellor Finlay of Great Britain and Justice Riddel of the Supreme Court of Ontario. There was, of course, nothing unprecedented in this for, to mention only a few, Sir Frederick Pollock was the Association's guest in 1895, Lord Chief Justice Russell in 1896 and Lord Haldane in 1913. But Lord Finlay's addresses were distinguished for their familiarity with, and appreciation of, American law. In one of them he said:

> It is, indeed, a great heritage, that of the common law of England, to which we of both sides of the Atlantic have fallen heir. You, like ourselves, are proud of its traditions and of the spirit of liberty which it breeds; and we in England are proud of the development which it has received in the United States.
>
> The recent war has given a signal illustration of what international law owes to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was by that Court that the doctrine of Continuous Voyages in its application to contraband and blockade was worked out at the time of your Civil War on the lines originally traced by Lord Story in another connection. These decisions of the Supreme Court formed the subject of a great deal of controversy, but after the lapse of more than half a century and the experience of this last war, I think we may say that the doctrine there laid down has been finally established as part of the International Law of the World. . . . .
>
> The relations between the judiciary Bench in England and the judiciary Bench in America have ever been most cordial and we recognise to the full the assistance which reference to American decisions in the illustrations of points of difficulty has afforded—the decisions of your great judges, among whom I may venture to mention only two, that great chief of your Supreme Court, Chief Justice Marshall, and Mr. Justice Story, whose commentaries are appealed to wherever English law prevails. I may say the same thing of the relations of the Bars of the two countries. I was still a young man at the Bar when Mr. Benjamin came to England, and at once attained the highest position in the profession. I had the privilege of being present at the dinner given him before he left us. All rejoiced at his success, and it never evoked the slightest shade of envy among those far his senior at the English Bar whom he had passed in the race. The Bar is, indeed, the most generous of all professions.
>
> Will you allow me once more to express my sense of your kindness in inviting me to take part in this conference of the American Bar? I value it as a pledge of the bond of our common profession. We are two nations now linked, and I hope indissolubly linked, in friendship. Our profession is one, whether it be followed in America or in England; and I trust the members of the profession in either country will be ever animated towards one another by those feelings which such gatherings as this are so eminently qualified to foster.

Justice Riddel, in describing the courts of Ontario had the following to say of the jury, which should be of special interest in this jurisdiction:

> Our people in Ontario have, through a course of evolution, come to the view that, after all, a jury is not necessary in most cases; they have come very much to the mind of the French-Canadians, who, shortly after the conquest by Britain of our beautiful country in 1759-60, were never tired of expressing their wonder that their businesslike, common-sense, follow-colonist, the Englishman, preferred to leave his rights to the determination of tailors and shoemakers rather than to that of his judges.
>
> Even if a case is tried by a jury, in not one case in ten—I am quite within the mark—is the jury allowed to give a general verdict. What we do is this: We write out questions for them to answer in writing, as to the facts upon which we conceive the determination of the action will rest. . . .
>
> The percentage of cases tried by a jury is constantly diminishing—the last time I had occasion to look into the matter at all closely, I found that about 20 percent were so tried in the Supreme Court, about 15 percent in the County Court and not one-fifth of one percent in the Division Court. . . .
>
> The saving of time—and wind—is enormous. The opening and closing speeches of counsel to the jury and the charge of the judge are done away with; in argument there are very few judges who care to be addressed like a public meeting and quite as few who are influenced by mere oratory—all indeed must ex officio be patient with the tedious and suffer fools gladly. Vehement assertion, gross personal attacks on witnesses or parties, invective, appeal to the lower part of our nature, are all at a discount; and in most cases justice is better attained, rights according to law are better ensured. Moreover during the course of a trial a very great deal of time is not uncommonly wasted in petty objections to evidence, in dwelling upon minor and almost irrelevant matters which may influence the jury, wearisome cross-examination and reiteration, etc., all of which are minimised before a judge.

LEGISLATION

For most of our people in this part of the world Congress is the sole legislature and its acts, in so far as applicable here, should be the special study of our members. Moreover this Association would seem to be the logical one to consider and propose needed legislative changes and, with the aid of organisations like the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce of China, to labor for their adoption. For some time past a bill has been pending in both houses of Congress "to promote the efficiency of the United States Court for China." It passed the Senate once and has been favorably recommended by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs but the enormous volume and importance of legislation growing out of the war has prevented the consideration of ordinary measures. Meanwhile it has been deemed advisable to incorporate into other and routine measures the more urgent features of the bill referred to and to that much of my time was devoted during my recent stay in Washington when in connection with it I was again invited to appear before the last named committee.

For similar reasons, doubtless, the new bill for Federal Incorporation, which members of this Association assisted in revising, and which was introduced in the House of Representatives on July 11 last, has not made the hoped for progress. Under date of November 4 I have a letter from Former Consul General Denby, whose interest in the measure is well known, to the effect that the full House Judiciary Committee had not yet considered it. In conference with Mr. Denby in Washington I suggested the simplification of the bill to its lowest possible terms, taking advantage of the corporation act of Congress already applied here and adding only such features as are not contained therein and are deemed essential to its more effective local operation. For I believe all who have had the least experience in presenting proposed legislation will agree that every unnecessary section, line of even word, tends to jeopardise the success of the ground for possible objections and by encouraging the legislative disinclination to consider long measures at a crowded session.

Mr. Denby also enclosed a copy of the Edge bill providing for the incorporation of banks for international and foreign business, which may possibly be the one mentioned in the press despatches of Dec. 26, 1919 as having been signed by the President.

The inadequacy (due apparently to a clerical error in drafting) of the penalty provided by the Act of Congress of 1887, prohibiting the importation of opium into China has been the subject both of comment and recommendation on the part of our Court; but unfortunately no remedy has yet been forthcoming. I suggest this as a worthy and urgent subject for this Association's attention. Now that the central government of China has taken measures to protect its nationals from the ravages of this destructive drug, and the International Anti-Opium Association, with its largely Chinese membership, has secured recognition from the Peace Conference, our authorities must be given every facility to assist this laudable undertaking and to render violations of this law by an American citizen so dangerous as never to be attempted. To be hampered in such a purpose by a defective law is neither encouraging nor creditable to our legislation.

COURT RULES

The American Bar Association as well as the American Judicature Society, stands behind the movement for restricting to the courts the formulation of procedural rules. In the Federal tribunals this function has always been exercised for equity cases by the Supreme Court. But in action at law a statute requires the inferior courts to follow the practice of the state wherin they sit. This renders uniform procedure impossible and subjects each of such courts to the caprices of each state legislature with all the attendant evils of legislated procedure of which it has been well said:

> It violates the fundamental principle of separation of powers. It tends to restrict and belittle the courts. It hopelessly divides responsibility for administering justice. It makes courts dependent upon inexpertness in rule drafting. It exalts mere procedural rules to the realm of substantial rights, thus multiplying the number of issues to be tried, and making our litigation more and more an inquisition into non-essentials.

For some time a bill to repeal said statute and leave the Supreme Court free to exercise its rule making authority in actions at law, has been pending before Congress. Thomas W. Shelton of Virginia is the special champion thereof but it has the support of the American Bar Association whose committee on Uniform Judicial Procedure reported at the Boston meeting substantial hope that the measure would soon be enacted.

In this jurisdiction, fortunately, no such legislation is required. We need only make use of the authority conferred upon the Judge of the United States Court for China "to modify and supplement said existing rules of procedure." In my last annual address I called attention to the importance of this grant and at my suggestion committees were appointed—one on Pleading and another on Probate Rules—to assist the court in exercising it. Neither of these Committees has yet reported though the time has been ample. Meanwhile I have continued independently the work of drafting and publishing tentatively such rules and am now well into the subject of Pleading; so that the first Committee's report, if it is to be serviceable, should soon be forthcoming.

And here I should not fail to mention, both by way of acknowledgment and as illustrating the value already referred to of our connection with the national association, the comment and suggestion upon such of our proposed rules as have been published, from our professional brethren in the homeland. I am under special obligations in this respect to Professor John B. Sanborn of the Wisconsin University Law School and long a member of the General Council of the American Bar Association who sent me an extensive review of my "Proposed Rules of Evidence." Some comment has also been received from consuls and members of the bar in this jurisdiction but the local response has not yet been as general as I had hoped. Let me remind our members that the time for objections or suggestions regarding these rules is before, and not after, their promulgation.

DUTY TO CHINA

I have been gratified, however, at the interest displayed by our Chinese friends in the drafting of these rules. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chairman of the Law Codification Commission at Peking who has addressed this association, has frequently written me about them and I have gladly responded to his request to send him copies of all drafts with permission to use them in his work when the subject of procedure should be reached.

For I hold that the foreign courts and lawyers in China owe it to her and her people to assist them in all real efforts to improve their laws and institutions; and I believe that the American Courts and the American Bar here may and should provide object lessons for our Chinese friends in the task of rebuilding their institutions from the ground up. Instead of aloofness, therefore, I would welcome co-operation and I have long since proposed, through the American Legation at Peking, a plan by which the lawyers of each nationality could appear in the courts of the other. Chinese lawyers could thus observe American law in actual operation and learn it by contact while American lawyers would be able to render substantial aid to the Chinese courts in their initial workings.

No field offers opportunities for such aid like that of procedure; for there is the strongest side of our law especially in its rules of evidence. As Wigmore well says.

"It is not the jury but privilege of cross-examination which is the greatest contribution of English law."

A passage in Lord Finlay's recent address well illustrates the high place which orderly procedure and the process of law have ever held in the Anglo-American system.

> At Boston one's memory is naturally carried back to one who was at once a great statesman and a great lawyer. I refer to John Adams. It is well nigh one hundred and fifty years ago that certain incidents occurred at Boston which led to the trial of the young officer, Captain Preston, and six soldiers on the capital charge for firing on the crowd.
>
> These events are notable in themselves for they played no small part in the history of that struggle on which both countries can now look back without a trace of bitterness. That struggle ended in the establishment of your mighty Republic, which in the war just closed has joined in the most gigantic contest which the world has ever seen. This time in alliance with England and in defense of the liberties of the whole human race, which have now been so triumphantly vindicated.
>
> These events are also memorable to us for another reason—they illustrate the innate fairness of the English-speaking race in the administration of justice and afford a splendid example of the professional honor of the bar under the most trying circumstances. I venture to quote from the great historian of the eighteenth century: 'Captain Preston very advantageously applied to John Adams, who was rapidly rising to the first place both among the lawyers and among the popular patriots of Boston, to undertake his defense. Adams knew well how much he was risking by espousing so unpopular a cause; but he also knew his professional duty.
>
> 'In conjunction with Josiah Quincy a young lawyer who was also of the patriotic party, he undertook the invidious task, and he discharged it with consummate ability. Judges, counsellors and jurymen acted bravely and honorably.'
>
> That trial and its result in favor of the accused, at a time when passion and prejudice ran high, will ever form a monument to the sense of justice of the race to which we of both nations are proud to belong, and of the high standard of professional honor which has characterised, and will ever characterise, the bar of the two countries.

Another tribute to American law comes from an unexpected source. A pamphlet containing these passages was distributed at the Boston meeting by the party mentioned therein:

> Dr. Rokuichiro Masujima of the Japanese Bar, Barrister at Law of the Middle Temple and honorary member of the New York State Bar Association, is convinced that Anglo-America jurisprudence is the most scientifically practical system of law and judicial administration; that it is the only system which can educate and raise practical lawyers and men of broad mind and sound judgment for the conduct of modern democratic affairs; and that it is the most powerful organ of social and political progress in the world. . . .
>
> Progress in judicial administration in Japan during the last twenty-five years has been very slow. No principles of equity, no satisfactory rules of pleading or evidence, are known to Japanese law. The Japanese written constitution has not yet been fully applied in accordance with the democratic principles laid down by his Imperial Majesty, the late Emperor who granted it.
>
> To render these priceless principles of our law available to the Chinese in this formative period of their new juridical structure; to aid them in all real endeavors to bring order out of chaos; and to assist them in avoiding the pitfalls into which other nations have fallen when making the momentous change from one legal system to another, is a task worthy of a world jurist, but one to which each of us may contribute something, and for which all should be ready.
>
> Probably the greatest present need in this direction in China is a legal survey. For China is far from being without a native law even now. But that law is customary and diversified. Like the prevailing language, while its general principles are the same in all parts, there are local variations, from province to province and even from district to district. The fundamental preliminary task would seem to be reduction of this customary law to written, or at least accessible, form, retention of what is common and suitable and repeal of the rest. For surely it is not the part of wisdom to destroy ruthlessly a legal system which has endured for ages and become the woof and warp of a great people's industrial and social life. The Chinese law reformers may well reflect on the motto of the Spanish Justinian—Alfonso the Learned—"A despot uproots the tree; a wise ruler prunes the branches." Nor is it ever safe to borrow indiscriminately the entire legal system of another people. In both the uprooting and the borrowing a careful discrimination is absolutely essential, if the best results are to be attained. The good must be minutely separated from the bad and to accomplish this as regards the old system a legal survey is indispensible.
>
> I know that some of our members already have done something toward such a great achievement and I hope that all may interest themselves in the task for it seems to me to offer a rare opportunity for our association to achieve something both constructive and enduring. American missionaries have labored for all but a century to quicken the spiritual life of China. American educators were ready to enter the breach to replace the obsolete Chinese examination system when it was overthrown. The American physician has rendered incalculable service here from the days when Dr. Peter Parker "opened China with a lancet" and American philanthrophy is now preparing for medical education on a colossal scale. So the American engineer has placed his technical knowledge and skill at China's disposal as the Hwai river project and the reports of Paul Page Whitham and others will testify. But the contribution of the American bar has yet to be made and the opportunity for making it may not be of long duration.
>
> "Fortunately there are signs of an unusual interest in China among our countrymen at the present time. This, it may be, is largely due to recent political events in, and relating to, this country. But even if it be no more than a passing fancy we should seek to translate it into a lasting sentiment which will lead to an intelligent study of China's problems and a deep and abiding purpose to give her substantial aid in the critical and, let us hope, formative period of her new life."

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Elinor's Indiscretion—by F. Harris Deans

THE morning after her arrival Elinor peeped into the library where I was at work.

"Oh, are you busy?" she said.

I had picked up my pen when I heard her step.

"No-o," I said, turning toward her. Whatever my answer she would have come in. "Don't you want a walk on such a lovely morning as this?" she inquired, coming hesitatingly into the room.

"Fortunately for you," I replied composedly, "I do not."

"Fortunately?"

"If I had," I explained, "I should have gone out with the others half an hour ago."

"But why 'fortunately'?" she insisted in puzzled tones.

"Well, don't you want to tell me all about it?"

"All about it? All about what?" She looked somewhat startled. "Well, I do, but I don't know how you knew."

"Guessed it," I said complacently. "I knew there was something the moment I saw you. You looked so—so——"

Elinor stood regarding me defiantly, while I grouped for a word.

"Indiscreet," I cried triumphantly. "You looked indiscreet."

"No," she said in alarm, "did I? Truly?" I nodded affirmatively.

"I don't suppose anybody else noticed it though," I reassured her.

She gave a sigh of relief.

"What do you think really happened?"

"I wish you wouldn't leave so many loose ends in your conversation," I said irritably. "Happened? When?"

"Why, last night, of course; we're talking about last night, aren't we?"

"Now we may be," I conceded, "but a moment ago——"

"Never mind about a moment ago. You haven't answered my question."

"How do I know what happened?"

"Well you might try to guess; you needn't be mean."

"With you," I pleaded, "there are always so many possibilities—or, as your mother would regard them, impossibilities. You may have fallen in love with a porter, or even"—I surveyed her critically—"or even," I was forced to admit, "a porter may have fallen in love with you."

Elinor shook her skirts down with an affectation of indignation, and turned and faced me.

"You're very rude," she declared. "After that, I won't tell you another word."

"You've got yourself in a scrape and want me to get you out," I taunted her. "That's why all this restraint."

"I haven't done anything of the sort," she returned, indignantly.

Unexpectedly she gurgled delightedly.

"Well, yes, I have in a way," she admitted. She planted herself in an arm-chair in front of the fire. "I simply must tell you. Do be a dear and listen. Come over here, near."

I rose reluctantly and crossed to the fireplace.

"It's too funny for anything," she cried. "Guess who I came down with last night?"

I shook my head.

"You might try," she said, somewhat aggrieved at my continued lack of interest.

"Hello," I cried, "let me introduce Lord Altington to you."

"The curate's brother-in-law!" She looked at me with sparkling eyes.

"Yes?" I said, blowing a smoke ring and watching it gradually fade in the air.

"Our curate's brother-in-law," she explained. "That nice man with the pretty wife, whom everybody snubs so."

"Was his wife with him?" I inquired.

"Dont be silly—and—and—horrid. It's the curate who's got the wife. The Rev. Jenkin-Smith."

"Not at all a bad sort," I commented. "Only it was tactless of him to have a name like Smith—here."

"Yes, isn't it a shame? We are a snobby gang, aren't we? Because he's really a gentleman, isn't he; I don't mean one of the nature sort."

"Never having heard him mention the fact," I remarked, "I daresay he is."

"His brother-in-law is a dear."

"How do you—— Oh! you came down with him, you say."

"That's what I'm trying to tell you, only you won't listen. He was in the same carriage."

"How did you know who he was?" Elinor opened her eyes in surprise.

"Why, he told me, of course. Why should he have said he was if he wasn't? He's on a visit."

I regarded her with some disapproval.

"Does your mother know of this habit of yours?"

"What habit?"

"Of speaking to strangers."

"Don't be so absurd. I didn't speak to him. He asked me if I preferred the window open or shut."

"And, which did you prefer it?"

"Open, I think; or—or shut: I'm not quite sure. Anyhow, it doesn't matter. He's coming to our dance."

"Did you ask him?"

"Don't be silly; of course not. Besides, I don't even know his name."

"He'll get chucked out if he tries to get in without a card. It's not like a London affair. Here everybody knows everybody else."

Elinor sighed impatiently.

"As if he'd try to do a thing like that. The man's a gentleman. His sister, the Mrs. Smith you know, asked mother if she could bring him, weeks ago."

"And you don't know his name? Does he know yours?"

"No. That's the best of it." She regarded me doubtfully. "Or is it the worst?"

I shrugged my shoulders. After all, the moral of a story depends a good deal on the point of view.

"Say that's the attraction of it," I suggested. "Let it go at that."

"Well, it will be rather interesting; don't you think?" She smiled happily.

I lit another cigarette.

"Look here," I said, as I blew out the match, "I don't ask to know what happened in the train, but I bet you what you like you blush when he comes in."

"Nothing did happen in the train. And I bet you I don't. What shall it be, a new muff?"

"If anybody's died and left me a fortune," I mentioned, "and this is your method of breaking the news——"

"Idiot! What will you bet then?"

"A pair of gloves to a box of cigarettes."

"One pair? I didn't think you were as stingy as all that."

"Two pairs then—against a hundred cigarettes."

"What brand?"

"As if you didn't know. Your father keeps them on the top shelf of the cabinet."

"Second shelf," corrected Elinor. She stopped suddenly and gazed at me frigidly. I believe I had shut one of my eyes for a moment. "You're quite wrong," she said, disdainfully. "I never do. Besides, he's always got his keys, so I can't."

"It's all right," I assured her. "I shan't ask any questions. Now, if you've told me everything you can't keep to yourself, run along and worry somebody else. I'm busy."

With a pout Elinor rose to her feet. "If politeness were a virtue," she declared, surveying herself in the mirror, "you wouldn't be fit for a young girl to speak to. Still, I will go. You've not been very interesting, have you?"

"It's my respectability," I pleaded in excuse. "However, I found your adventure intensely interesting."

"After that," said Elinor, "I'm going."

In the doorway she paused to call back warningly over her shoulder:

"You're not to kick me under the table at lunch. Mind that!"

* * * * * * *

When Elinor said the inhabitants of Apstead were a snobby gang, she was regrettably slangy, but she scored a bull in the way of truth. Only they did not regard themselves as snobbish; they prided themselves on being select. There is little but the point of view between the two qualities.

The Rev. Jenkin-Smith's offense had been two-fold.

The least that one can expect of one's curate is that he shall marry in his own parish. The fact that he came into our district already supplied with a wife dashed the not unreasonable hopes of our daughters to the ground.

That Mrs. Smith was decidedly pretty and wore furs considerably beyond her husband's income did little to assuage this disappointment.

Further, how could we pollute the pages of our Visitors' Book with the plebeian name of Smith? The hyphened Jenkin aggravated rather than decreased its offensiveness. "Smith" might have been pardoned—or so we told each other—but we felt instinctively that a man of any delicacy would have concealed "Jenkin" beneath an initial, which, after all, might have been mistaken to stand for Jernyngham.

We were polite to the Jenkin-Smiths; to have been less would have been against our principles; to have been more would have been against our instincts.

As Mrs. Wendover said, if he had only spelt it with a "y" or an "e," how different everything would have been!

That they should have been invited to my aunt's annual dance was no more than their due; their position demanded that recognition.

Where it was felt my aunt had made her mistake was in giving permission to Mrs. Smith to bring her brother. She had made the request—my aunt admitted—with as much assurance as if she had been Mrs. Wendover herself. And everybody knew that Mrs. Wendover's brother was in the guards.

In the younger circle there was considerable discussion—not to be taken entirely seriously, because even they realized there were limits—as to how he would be dressed. Miss Wendover, in an appalling flight of imagination, even pictured him in a frock coat! However, these speculations had their serious side. To my own knowledge three bets were booked as to whether he would wear a ready-made tie!

It was, of course, an unfortunate accident that the Jenkin-Smiths and their visitor arrived somewhat late, and entered unannounced.

I chanced to be by Elinor's side when they came in.

"My bet, I think," I said triumphantly.

"Did I really?" she whispered, somewhat startled.

I nodded. At any rate it had been a distinct flush.

As Jenkin-Smith did not dance, and Mrs. Smith was a jolly little woman to whom the few outsiders—some dancing men from town and so on—were only too pleased to be introduced, I do not think that either of them realized there was a dead set being made against them.

I saw nothing of the brother-in-law, and could only conclude that, my hands being full with Mrs. Jenkin-Smith, Elinor had taken him under her wing. I was inclined to envy him. Because of Elinor, the truth is more than a physiological one, that the more one is under the wing the nearer one is to the heart.

My aunt, seated among the matrons—and others who in years, if not in other respects, were qualified for matronage—beckoned me to her side.

"Bring Elinor to me at once," she whispered sharply; "people are looking; they'll be talking presently."

Experience had taught me that when Elinor most wants an eye kept on her ("wants" must not be taken as a synonym for "desires") her chaperon must follow her to the most secluded corner to do it.

Instinct—and perhaps the fact that I had been there with Mrs. Smith earlier in the evening—led me to this superlatively secluded corner immediately.

If I had not won my box of cigarettes before I should have then.

"Is that you, Dick?" she cried.

"Yes," I replied. "I'm to take you to your mater. And Lord Altington, it's about time you were introduced to your hostess, isn't it?"

"Oh," cried Elinor. "Do you know Mr. —er—er——" She stammered and looked at me with a quick flash of distress.

"Altington," I said, distinctly, "A—l——"

"Richard!" said a voice behind me. I turned and perceived my aunt and Mrs. Wendover.

"Hello, auntie," I cried, "let me introduce Lord Altington to you."

Of the three I think that Mrs. Wendover was the most surprised.

Indeed, if the expression on her face was any indication of her feelings, I am inclined to pity her.

The discovery that Mrs. Jenkin-Smith, whom she had invariably snubbed, was the sister of the famous Lord Altington and a "Lady" in her own right, must, to a person of her instincts, have been the bitterest humiliation.

However, the wedding present was in the very best taste.

Father's Fool's Franchise

By Lewis Allen

"MR. DENNISON is very busy, sir," said Walton, the old man's private secretary, as Percival started to walk into his father's private office.

"Thanks, Walton," replied Percival, walking past the secretary and into the office.

Percival wanted his name put up for membership in the Unity Club, and needed his father's assistance. Inside the private office he found the door of Old Man Dennison's inner sanctum ajar and heard voices coming therefrom.

"Dammit," growled Old Man Dennison, "I've offered Blackmar an even million for that franchise, but he's sore because we froze him out of that O. & W. deal."

Percival purposely jostled a chair as he sat down and his father promptly glared out to see who dared enter his office when such an important conference was going on.

"Oh, all right, son. If it's important wait a few minutes," said Dennison.

Percival nodded pleasantly and waited. His father's few minutes stretched into twenty, but the conversation was of such sudden interest to Percival that he would have gladly waited hours.

At the end of twenty minutes Percival hurried to the office of J. P. Mills Co. in the Tower Building and found Jack Mills there.

"Good," said Jack when Percival entered.

"Good what?" asked Percival.

"I see by your smiling face and the fight-light in your eyes you have another scheme for frisking your father out of a few more hundred thousand. It's time. I'm tired of playing dummy company to keep your little deals a secret from your father unless you put one over now and then. I haven't lifted my finger for five weeks except to draw my weekly allowance of the $10,000 you are squandering on me in the guise of an annual salary."

"You talk like a nut, Jack. Didn't I clean up $800,000 on that copper mine and harbor stunt?"

"Yep, but that's ancient history," said Jack, yawning.

"And half a million on the polo ground deal?" continued Percival, "and $334,000 on the Ultrahurst Club land deal, and another half million on that silver mine I fooled the expert with? And my last stunt with that fake glue factory netted me $142,000. Well, Mr. J. P. Mills Company, outside of all expenses, my own and your megatharian salary, I've cleaned up over two millions—don't let me hear any more about not earning your salary——"

"But what—" began Jack.

"Listen; you put a notice on the door that you will be in Green Gap, Oregon, for the next three weeks, then disappear. Get me?"

"Disappear?"

"Yes, I'm going to Green Gap and buy a franchise, the Green Gap Junction. It connects the old man's Oregon & Weston road with the Little Trunk and when a road is built there it will save something like 1,200 miles in a cross cut, getting the Oregon apples and alfalfa into the East, or the Pacific coast, a couple of days earlier and cutting down freight rates something like 200 per cent."

"Where——"

"Hush, don't interrupt," said Percival, and he told Jack what he had overheard an hour previous in his father's office. "This Blackmar wanted stock in the O. & W. some years ago and they froze him out. He was no fool and he quietly got a franchise through Green Gap. No other line can get through. The old man knows he'll sell to the Little Trunk, which will cost the O. & W. all the extra freightage. I'm going to take three trunk loads of imported booze out to Green Gap, get next to friend Blackmar and buy that franchise, and my name out there will be Mr. John Mills, of the J. P. Mills Co., with which one Daniel Dennison has already had dealings to his cost."

"Me for a month's vacation up in my old home in Windsor, Vermont. I'm off to-day; you'll win, Perc', I see it in your eyes," grinned Jack, as he shook hands with Percival.

Two weeks later Percival was whipping the Green Gap River for square-tails with considerable success. Henry Blackmar was with him. They had already progressed to a stage where Blackmar was calling Percival "Jack" under the impression he was John Mills, while Percival drank quantities of bottled vichy, which bore a gin label, and called Blackmar "Hen." He was also careful to keep "Hen" in a happy state of "just-on-the-border" of inebriation.

When the proper time came Percival mentioned the advantages of a junction railroad through the Gap. Then it was Blackmar unfolded his tale, admitted he held the franchise and bemoaned his lack of funds to build a road himself.

"I suppose you know this old skunk Dennison?" said Blackmar.

"You bet I know him," growled Percival. "He's the man that's keeping me out of business!"

Instantly Blackmar, still properly full of good liquor, fell upon Percival's neck, and Percival mentioned that he had sufficient funds and would like nothing better than to stick old Dennison and build the road. . . . When he had finished Blackmar somehow had the impression that Percival, as John Mills, was the bitterest enemy of Daniel Dennison.

That franchise, which in Blackmar's sober moments would have been sold only with the provision that neither Dennison nor the O. & W. could ever get control of it, was sold to Percival, or to the J. P. Mills Co., which was the same thing, without the least restriction or provision, for $100,000.

Once started eastward, Percival wired Jack Mills at Windsor, Vt., as follows:

"Get back to office at once and have inserted in financial pages of as many papers as possible an item to effect the J. P. Mills Co. has bought the Green Gap Junction franchise and will build a shuttle line connecting the O. & W. and the Little Trunk."

It was several days later when Percival returned. He found the clippings on his desk. Jack had got the story in half a dozen papers.

"Listen, Percy, your old man's agent is to call here in an hour to negotiate buying that franchise," was Jack's greeting when Percival entered the office after nearly a month's absence. "What will I soak 'em?"

"Tell the agent to inform Mr. Dennison that you do not own the franchise, that it was merely turned over to you by a young man named Percival Dennison, and you will have to consult him; that he is extremely busy this week at Bethlehem, in the White Mountains, in a golf tournament. Me for Bethlehem," grinned Percival, and half an hour later he was on a train headed for that resort.

When Percival reached the Mt. Washington House the hotel clerk handed him two telegrams. They were:

"Percival Dennison,

"Mt. Washington House, Bethlehem, N. H.:

"Come back at once for a day. Very important. D. DENNISON."

"Percival Dennison,

"Mt. Washington House, Bethlehem, N. H.:

"Your presence means millions to me. Why don't you reply?

"D. DENNISON."

Percival grinned. Then he wrote a wire to his father. It read: "See you to-morrow." Then he had dinner and took the next train back. He entered his home quietly that night and greeted his father at breakfast as calm and unruffled as though he had never heard from him.

"Son," said the old man eagerly, after he had told the butler to "bring him anything," "what's this I hear from that swindling J. P. Mills Co. to the effect that you own the Green Gap Junction franchise?"

"Certainly I own it. It's a little private business deal of mine. I overheard you say Blackmar wouldn't sell it to you and I wondered why you didn't get someone slick enough to buy it for you."

"We tried that, but it wouldn't work. How did you get it?" his father exclaimed.

"Merely used a little business tact," smiled Percival, dipping his spoon into his egg cup.

"Bah!" snorted his father, "you took advantage of some private conversation——"

"Only after I heard you say it was impossible to buy it," said Percival, looking steadily at his father.

"How much did you pay for it?" snapped his father.

"Well," and Percival paused and looked out of the window as though interested in the passing autos, "I'm such a fool I don't know much about business, but I had an idea it wasn't a good business move to ask a man that. Seems to me the question should be, 'How much will you take for it?' However——"

"Well, I'll give you $250,000——"

"Why, father, you pain me. I heard you say you had offered Blackmar a million. If he's good enough to give a million to, how about your own son, your fool son?"

"Well, then"—but Percival raised his hand.

"It will cost you $1,100,700," said Percival.

"But that's too——"

"The Little Trunk will pay it. I've got to have that figure because I decided I'd clean up a million in it. You know it's worth five million to your road, or will be within five years."

"Son," said old man Dennison later, "you get your figure, and I'm proud of you, but dammit, don't think I'll take you into business with me; that was only a stroke of luck——"

"I'll take your certified check to-day, father, and when I go into business with you it will be at your urgent invitation," and Percival lighted a cigarette and turned to the sporting pages of the morning paper.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1920

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER ESTATES, (1914) LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificates:—

No.		Nos.
701	for 100 shares	259664/259763
702	„ 100 „	259764/259863
703	„ 100 „	259864/259963
705	„ 200 „	259964/260163
	500 shares	

in the name of Mr. Dah Lee (大利), Shanghai, are declared lost, and if same are not forthcoming by February 15th, 1920, they will be considered null and void, and new certificates will be issued in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED,
Secretaries & General Managers.
27386

NOTICE

S.S. "COAXET" FROM PORTLAND.

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Lower Wharf on Thursday, 15th instant, at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agents.
27404

Municipal Notification

No. 2647.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.
27224

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

Dr. M. H. Katzen

of the Paris University,
Physician and Surgeon.

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES.

Consulting hours:
11.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

4 PARK LANE
(near Quinsan Gardens)
Telephone North 3114.

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Road.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.
21666

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.
27223

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" x 66", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 2671
27321

Excellent Investment

A well-established Import and Export business, doing an average monthly business of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, with operating expenses less than three, two hundred American and English Manufacturers' Agencies, many exclusive, requires credit and operating expenses. Will consider partnership or combine with responsible firm. Have seventy-five thousand dollars in business to turn over now. Give name and address; no blind answers will be given attention. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.
27369

Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES DU 15 JANVIER 1920

Candidatures presentees au Consulat General de France:—

3 Janvier 1920 X. DARD, Candidat Francais
3 „ „ F. SCHWYZER, Candidat Etranger
7 „ „ A. CHAPEAUX, Candidat Francais
8 „ „ J. W. GALLAGHER, Candidat Etranger
9 „ „ Cyrille H. C. PLATT, Candidat Etranger

ELECTION DE COMMISSAIRES FONCIERS DU 15 JANVIER 1920

Candidatures presentees au Consulat General de France:—

8 Janvier 1920 Ch. BARRIERE, Candidat Francais
9 „ „ F. SALLOU, Candidat Francais
9 „ „ A. L. ANDERSON, Candidat Etranger

Le Vice-Consul de France,
Gerant le Consulat General
de France,
Dufaure de la PRADE.
27264.

LOST

A' Delivery Order, issued by N. Y. K., No. 286 for 30 Cases, Cotton Shirting, ex s/s No. 6 Omi Maru Marked, FF TYC Shanghai has been lost.

The Public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void.

Masuda Trading Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, Jan. 5th, 1920.
27344

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

THE DEMAND FOR ELECTRIC RADIATORS STILL CONTINUES

Obtain one now, and realize the comforts of Electric Heating during this cold weather.

Latest type on hire Tls. 0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

HEATING DEPT.: SHOWROOMS 471-2 NANKING. TEL. CENTRAL 283

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

beg to notify their patrons that their

1920 REFILS FOR DESK CALENDAR

are now being distributed

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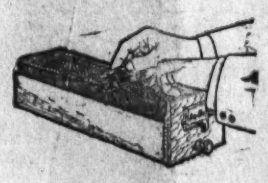

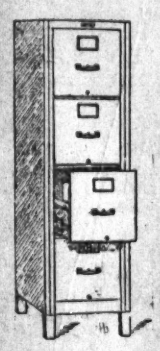

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(Steel and Oak)
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Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackinack

The Prest-O-Lite Battery

is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by *real* service.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Tonnage for New York via Panama Canal

S. S. "EASTERN COAST"
leaving Kobe on the 1st February
(Taking cargo under through Bills of Lading from Shaghai).
For further particulars please apply to:—

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Tel. N. 167. Export Department.
27328.

THE NEW SPEEDY STITCHER

THIS GREAT POPULAR AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.
Price Mex. $1.00 while they last.
LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.,
Cor. Szechuen and Soochow Roads
27399

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS. Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: **8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road Shanghai.**

Telephone: **Central Nos. 2385 and 4006.**

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
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No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd floor

Prof. I. K. Seto
TURKISH BATH
and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, a Japanese agent for an important business society in Shanghai. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.
27386 J.13

TO LET, two garages at Vancouver Lodge, 134 Sinza Road.
27412 J.18

BRITISH established firm, with branches in London and America, require partner for outport. Securities necessary. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.
27377 J.15

PROFESSIONAL

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE: Increase commercial opportunities, form new acquaintances, add to advantages of travel by learning another language. I.C.S. method with new Edison Phonograph and special textbooks, interesting, easy, convenient and economical. Practical conversational lessons. No tiresome memorizing of uninteresting rules. Begin conversing with first few lessons. Perfect pronunciation and unlimited practice. You will learn quickly to speak fluently, read understandingly and think logically. We teach French, Spanish and Italian. Also English to Chinese. Write for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

LADY teacher desires pupils for English, elocution and pen painting. Ladies invited to see samples of the latter. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.
27385

EXPERT mathematician, European, graduate London University, gives lessons in all branches of mathematics. Only permanent lessons will be considered. Fees Taels 3 each lesson. Apply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS.
27359

CLASSES of modern dancing held every Monday and Wednesday at the Burlington Hotel, from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. For particulars, apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.
27255

WANTED, an American lady to teach American girl, nine years old. Give full particulars and salary required to Box No. 255, THE CHINA PRESS.
27370 J.14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One small front room to let, from 1st January. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE
Apply to
MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, in Bubbling Well district, small but comfortably furnished room, suitable for bachelor who desires economy combined with comfort. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
ONE large room and one large attic, front, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.
27142

TO LET, in Range Road, two large well-furnished rooms with bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.
27371 J.13

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, one bunch of keys, will finder kindly communicate with Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.
27410 J.13

SITUATIONS WANTED

BRITISHER (36), many years seafaring experience, seeks shore job. Excellent references, character and ability. Apply to [illegible], THE CHINA PRESS.
27389 J.15

AMERICAN, general office experience (coding invoicing, formwork), wants position. Salary Tls. 150. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.
27367 J.11

A YOUNG American, with four years experience in import and export business, thoroughly familiar with the Chinese and Russian trade, speaks and writes Russian fluently, desires a position as general office assistant with American or European firm. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.
27378 J.14

EXPERIENCED lady wishes to take on extra steno work after office. Also wishes to take in typing. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.
27336.

IMPORT MAN, with executive ability, in charge of sales in large local firm, wants to change position. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.
27323 J. 14.

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese with knowledge of import and export. Desires to join a firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Can give guarantee and references if required. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
27207 J.15

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET FURNISHED, from 10th April, for 9 months, in the French Concession, six-roomed house. Two bathrooms with every modern sanitary convenience, large garden with tennis lawn, and garage. Suitable for married couple without children or two bachelors. Rent Tls. 250. Apply to Box No. 269, THE CHINA PRESS.
27406

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
27224

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HIGH SALARIES paid expert chemists. With growth of manufacturing industry in China there is an increasing demand for trained chemists. We teach Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Metallaurgical Chemistry, etc. Study in your own home. Write for Catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, someone who knows something about the Photographic Business in general, lady or gentleman; also the sales dept. Address: The American Art Store, Peking.
27411 J.16

WANTED, a man familiar with Chinese products, experienced in the handling of feathers, egg products, etc. References required. Salary and commission. Thomas W. Simmons & Company, 10 The Bund.
27398 J.15

A.1. Chinese shroff to sell general lines of imports. Good salary and commission. Only expert with thorough knowledge of market, need apply. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.
27409 J.13

COMPRADORE, with thorough import and export knowledge, required for British firm. Applicants must furnish title deeds or other convertible security. References essential. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.
27377 J.15

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
27225

EXCHANGE AND MART

WANTED, four-seater electric or other type car; must be in first-class condition. State age of car, use it has had, and price required. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.
27407 J.13

FOR SALE, a 38 cal. Colt army revolver, almost new. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.
27388 J.14

FOR SALE, 46 ft. good office partitions, made in sections, with glass and four doors. Also several electric fixtures. Apply China Ross Co., 6B Kiangse Road.
27405 J.14

FOR SALE, a red-haired female Pekinese dog. Owner going home. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.
27383 J.13

FOR SALE: Fine New Persian Coat. Can be seen at 3 Young Allen Terrace.

FOR SALE, furniture of a four roomed-house; reasonable offer accepted. Apply, in first instance by letter, to Box H, care of Harvey's Advertising Agency, 11a Nanking Road.
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FOR SALE, one piano in first class condition, Continental make, specially built for the tropics. Price $500.00. 15, Markham Park.

WANTED, acetylene head-lights, self-contained, suitable for light car. Reply, giving full particulars and price required, to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.
27370 J.14

ONE (eight cylinders) closed motor car to be sold very cheap. Apply to Hung Fong Kong, 53 King Loong Kai.
27340 J. 15

FOR SALE, bargain, latest 1919 twin Indian motor-cycle. Perfect condition, $450. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
27317 J. 13

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
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Haiphong	Peking	(Lower Burma)
Hankow	Penang	Tientsin
Hongkong	Yokohama	
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAEB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,400,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI.
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transfers will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
85 Szechuen Road
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
[illegible] Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Venezuela
Buenos Aires	Caracas
Once (Buenos Aires)	Maracaibo
Rosario	Siberia
	Vladivostok
Brazil	Italy
Bahia	Genoa
Pernambuco	Porto Rico
Porto Alegre	San Juan
Rio de Janeiro	Colombia
Santos	Medellin
Sao Paulo	Russia
	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	Spain
Valparaiso	Madrid
Uruguay	Trinidad
Montevideo	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華匯業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
26 The Bund.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,548 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tcbing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoe
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,10[illegible],000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1823

New York City
[illegible]e Far East: Shanghai
[illegible] and Kiangse Roads

[illegible]ranch Offices:
[illegible]ANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA,
[illegible]ND TIENTSIN

[illegible]NCEMENT

[illegible]talian Treasury the Asia official charge of the [illegible]lidated Italian Government China.

[illegible]ll be open from January 5, [illegible]e sale of Bonds with coupons the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up) $1,000,000.00
Deposits $5,248,000.00
Reserves ..... $ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.
Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 6, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	,,	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	55-65
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Quail	,,	16-18
Snipe	,,	16-18
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	60-70
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Geese	,,	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-40
Celery	per bunch	2-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	12-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	4.00
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.55
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,0[illegible] one-third of the Capital, i. e. F[illegible] 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernott[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Fo[illegible] chow, Saigon, Haiphong a[illegible] Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle po[illegible] Favoriser le Development Commerce & de l'Indust[illegible] en France.
In London: London County a[illegible] Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank L[illegible]
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current A[illegible] counts in Gold or Local Curren[illegible] and fixed deposits on application
Every description of Banki[illegible] and Exchange business tra[illegible] acted.
Savings accounts in Gold a[illegible] Local Currency.

G. LION, Manag[illegible]

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,0[illegible]
,, Paid up	61,000,0[illegible]
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,0[illegible]

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial a[illegible] Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, L[illegible]

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francis[illegible]
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonose[illegible]
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivosto[illegible]

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current A[illegible] counts and Fixed Deposits Taels and Dollars, according arrangement.
Drafts granted on princip[illegible] places in Japan, Korea, Formos[illegible] China and the chief commerci[illegible] places in Europe, India a[illegible] America.
Every description of Banki[illegible] and Exchange Business tran[illegible] acted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$440
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390 B.
North China	$200
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180
Yangtsze	$220
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$188
Hongkong Fire ..	$330 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$210 B.
Indo-China Pref. .	$20 B.
"Shell"	205/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 13 B.
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	$176 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 120
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 180 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 68
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 550
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 52½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 84
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$210 B.
Green Island	$6.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 16
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ..	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ S.
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¼ B
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3¼ B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 12 B.
Siobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350 S.
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 68
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 168¾

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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FRENCH MARKETS

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 10.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, January 10:

Green Peas: Japan	180
Potato Starch	170

Le Havre, January 9:

Cotton, First quality	596
Cotton, Second quality	596
Cotton, Third quality	583

Lyons, January 10:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	315
Italy	350
Syria	250
Japan	350
China	375
Canton	285

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 12, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/9 = Tls. 2.5807
@ exch. 73.9 = Mex. $3.4921

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 147¼ = Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.9 = Mex. $91.89

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.65
Closing ..... Tls. 73.725

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 165

Bar Silver ..998 touch = Tls. 111

Copper Cash ...per tael 185.000

Peking Bar. ..... Tls. 166

Native Interest ..... Tls. 16

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 79½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. 5⅝%
4 m/s. 5⅝%
6 m/s. 5⅝%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 41.58
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.79¾

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	7/9
London	Demand	7/9¼
India	T.T.	333½
Paris	T.T.	1630
Paris	Demand	1633
New York	T.T.	147
New York	Demand	147¼
Hongkong	T.T.	61
Japan	T.T.	33⅝
Batavia	T.T.	381½

Bank's Buying Rates
(Nominal)

London ....4 m/s. Cdts.	8/1¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy.	8/1⅛
London ....6 m/s. Cdts.	8/2¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy.	8/2⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	1750
New York 4 m/s. Cdts.	157

Tourists' Exchange
@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 7/11 = Sh. Tls. 25.26
G.$50 @ exch. 151 = Sh. Tls. 33.11
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1660 = Sh. Tls. 15.06
1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.36

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,000 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $0.90

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31 @ 7/9¼ £1
" 1 @ 1593 Fr. 17.75
" 0.61 @ 147¼ Gold $1
" 1 @ 33⅝ Yen 3.31
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 6.49
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 12, 1920.

OFFICIAL

H. & S. Bank $430.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1910 Tls. 80.00
Anglo Java Tls. 9.25 March
Dominions Tls. 5.50
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 38.00 March
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 130.00
Kamuntings Tls. 3.00

UNOFFICIAL

New Engineering Tls. 33.50 March

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 12, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.25 cash
Tls. 8.40 January

UNOFFICIAL

Hall & Holtz $12.00 cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 12, 1920.

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 85.00 February
Tls. 88.50 March

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 55.00 January
Tls. 59.50 February
Tls. 63.90 March

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 33.00 January

Local Yarn
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 217.80 January
Tls. 212.50 February
Tls. 221.50 March
Tls. 218.40 April
Tls. 219.00 May
Tls. 218.50 June

Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 193.00 January
Tls. 197.00 February
Tls. 202.00 March
Tls. 200.70 April
Tls. 200.00 May
June 200.00 June

Cotton
Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 28.90 January
Tls. 29.40 February
Tls. 30.50 March
Tls. 31.80 April
Tls. 31.90 May
Tls. 32.30 June

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 31.50 January
Tls. 32.00 February
Tls. 33.00 March
Tls. 33.50 April

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I'M IN THIS SHELL HOLE AT CAMBRAI FOR EIGHT HOURS AND NO FEED BAG IN SIGHT
THAT WAS SOME STRETCH
HE GOT INTO A TOUGH PLACE AT ST. MIHEL SOME SCRAP--
SEE AMERICA THIRST
SAY IT MAKES ME LAUGH TO HEAR THEM KIDS TALK BOUT WAR-- WHY DOWN AT CHICKAMAUGA I SAW WAR--
I'LL SAY SO NED
AND THAT WAS NO PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT THAT WE SAW AT COWPENS IF YOU'LL REMEMBER
AW!! THOSE AMATEURS MAKE ME SICK
INDOOR SPORTS
RETURNED HEROES TALKING WAR: TO GET THE GOATS OF THE HEROES OF THE CIVIL WAR
AD '20

Far Eastern News Notes

Japanese Child Slayers Captured By Police

From the Japan Advertiser of January 1: The perpetrators of a murder in Osaka under mysterious circumstances have just been arrested in Kyoto. One of the murderers turned out to be a policeman belonging to the Matsubara police station and another to be an ex-policeman. It appears that a share-broker's clerk named Matsutaro Nishimura, of Kyoto, in collusion with Keinosuke Kubo, policeman, and Masakichi Satake, ex-policeman, conceived a plan of robbing the house of a dealer in fine arts named Kenkichi Higashi at Katsuyamadori, Minamiku, Osaka.

Nishimura, who is acquainted with Higashi, invited him to a teahouse and taking advantage of his absence, the two other men broke into the house of the art dealer on the night of December 26. The men found only the 15-year daughter in the house and they strangled her to death. The culprits then proceeded to ransack the house for valuables. Before they could find anything worth stealing in the house they seemed to realise the enormity of the crime committed by them and ran away.

Forty-Four To Be Tried In Kobe Municipal Seandal

Says the Japan Chronicle of January 1: The preliminary examination in the Kobe Municipal Scandal has now come to a close after nearly three months. Judges Asami, Namba and Okihara were in charge of the investigations. The case will come on for public trial in the Kobe District Court very shortly. There are seventeen people charged with taking bribes while twenty-seven are charged with offering bribes. T. Tomihisa, ex-clerk of the General Section of the Municipality, is charged with taking bribes amounting to Y1,700 or so from several merchants of Kobe and Hyogo. Tomihisa was in charge of the purchase of municipal stores, including various water works accessories, coal, gas-pipes, Manila rope, solder, wire-rope, railway material, stones, charcoal, and ballast, which were supplied by the accused merchants.

Sharks Kill Two Men In Singapore Harbor

From the Siam Weekly Mail of December 16:

Four Malay men who were engaged in cleaning the hull of the str. Muar, which is lying within the mole at Singapore, were attacked by a shark on December 7 and one of the men succumbed to his injuries. The monster was eventually driven off, but it first severely bit the unfortunate man on both thighs, the breast, and left shoulder. The same shark, or another one, attacked a Malay named Gunnie of Tanjong Rhu, who was diving off Johnston's Pier the same morning to retrieve some bags which had fallen overboard from a Chinese boat. In this case the victim had one leg severed above the knee, and his corpse was not recovered until nearly two hours afterwards.

Youngest U.S.A. Major Joins Tientsin Firm

From The Tientsin Evening News of January 6:

The youngest Major in the U. S. Army, Alexander Stark, Jr., will come to Tientsin soon to join the China-American Trading Co., Inc. having been engaged by Mr. McGowan on his recent trip home. Alexander Stark has one of the finest war records in the service although only 23 years old. He entered the army as second lieutenant at the outbreak of the war, won through the various grades to his present rank, distinguished himself by brilliant work before and behind the lines, and is a miracle of modesty. In recognition of his brilliant leadership under fire and his cool daring in various expeditions, he is entitled to wear the Belgian Military Cross, the American Distinguished Service Cross, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the French Croix de Guerre with palm and the Italian War Cross.

Chinese Emperor Hurt While Skating In Palace

From the North China Daily Mail of January 6:

Few newspaper men take much notice of the movements and welfare of His Majesty Emperor Hsuntung nowadays. The news of such hurts as His Majesty received recently while out skating would in the old regime have been cabled out to all parts of the country if not to the outer world. It appears that the young Emperor took advantage of the new year holidays to do a little skating exercise in the Palace and slipping, fell on the ice, badly hurting his arms. The doctor was sent for and he was attended to. However nothing serious is reported.

Ricsha Coolie Stubborn; He and Fare Killed

From the North China Daily Mail of January 7: As the mail train from Shanhaikuan was approaching the Tientsin Settlement Station yesterday afternoon at a crossing about one mile east of the station, a ricsha attempted to cross over the rails in front of the train. The railway employe at the crossing in question tried to wave him and his fare back but the ricsha puller was obstinate and persisted in trying the cross, with the result that the train hit the ricsha killing both the the puller and his fare.

High Cost Of Living Hits Penang Chinese

Says the Malay Mail of December 9: During the last six weeks or thereabout Chinese wage-earners in Penang who are engaged in doing various kinds of piecework, have been complaining of the rise in the cost of living and as a consequence of this have applied to their employers for increases of their wages.

With the able assistance and the sound advice of the Assistant Protector of Chinese (Mr. A. M. Goodman) a strike of these people has been averted and the matter amicably settled between the parties.

The employes of the branches already settled with have been granted an increase equivalent to a 20 percent rise in their wages. Among those settled with were a branch of the goldsmiths and people employed in making Chinese clothes.

Negotiations are still proceeding with regard to the demands of another branch of the goldsmiths and the tailors who make foreign clothes, but there is good reason to hope that an amicable settlement will soon be reached.

Portuguese Encroach On Tsingchow Island

The North China Daily Mail of January 7 says: Concerning the Government's protest lodged with the Portuguese Minister against the encroachment of the Portuguese in Tsingchow Island where they have constructed a bund, no satisfactory reply has yet been received so far. A recent report states that the Portuguese Governor at Macow has sent a number of laborers to build barracks with the apparent intention of occupying the place permanently. An instruction has forthwith been wired to the Military Government at Kwangtung to take measures to stop this sort of invasion of the Portuguese, and to render a detailed report in this connection. As soon as a reply as received from Kwangtung another strong protest will be lodged with the Portuguese Minister.

Wuchang Opium Evidence Photographed By Students

THE CHINA PRESS has received another letter from the China Students Union regarding discovery of a shipment of poppy seeds at Wuchang, being transported by Chang Ching-yao, present civil governor of Hunan to Changsha. The students were stopped by the soldiers while photographing the evidence for Feking and their cameras seized but it now appears that they got three photographs, anyway, and these have been forwarded to Peking. Soldiers saw that the shipment of the seed went forward, as consigned.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 10.—Exchange quotations:

London	41.76
New York	11.40
Italy	82.50
Rumania	23.75
Switzerland	196

French War Loans:

3 percent	58
4 percent 1917	71.25
4 percent 1918	70.90
5 percent	88.45

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Silk Market

Messrs. William Little & Co. write as follows in their report for week ending January 9:—

White Silk.—The market ruled quiet till the beginning of the month when easier exchange encouraged buyers. Silkmen in face of inquiry have continued to raise rates and for certain chops of Crack New Style have retired the chops from the market for the present. The market closes very strong with stocks of certain qualities very short while again a big premium is required for bills.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 705-20. Black Horse 3, Tls. 750. Red Dragon 1 and 2, Tls. 775 av. Grass Hopper A.B.C. Tls. 770 av.

Tsatlee New Style.—Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 805 av. Stars and Stripes and Red Indian 1, 2, 3, Tls. 805 av. Red Locomotive 1 and 2, Tls. 740 av. Gold Dollar 1 and 2, Tls. 770 av. Medal 1 and 2, Tls. 770-80 av.

Steam Filatures have been in demand and settlements are reported for partly new season at about Tls. 100 advance on rates paid some two weeks back for current season.

Yellow Silks.—In sympathy with other markets advances are generally inquired and we close strong. Last settlement of Mienyangs S. T. 1 and 2, Tls. 435 av.

Tussah Filature Scoc have been in demand on basis of Tls. 540 av. for Best Grades.

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 13, 1920

WEATHER

Gale from N. to N.-W. on the Yellow Sea following the depression which will strike S.-W. Japan. Changeable winds in the South. Fine weather and sharp cold.

MARRIAGE

CURRY-GAUSSEN: On January 12th, 1920, at Cecile Court, Avenue Road, Mr. Rowland A. Curry, Shanghai, to Mrs. Mary Gaussen, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. S. McBain, Shanghai.

27408

Peace!

UNDER the caption, "America's Abandonment of Europe," The Literary Digest of December 6, just to hand, publishes a most interesting resume of world comment on the American position—most interesting at the moment because of the Peace Treaty and Covenant of the League of Nations coming into force. The position of the League is of course particularly nebulous. Japan is clamoring for a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is directly contrary to the provisions of the League; Germany and Austria are not in the League; neither is Russia, America or China. Fully seventy-five percent of the people of Continental Europe are not in it. A start however has been made in the right direction and we earnestly hope that the great nations which have made the start will not be discouraged, but will persevere with it, so that within the near future all doubts on all sides will have been dispelled and a real league, powerful enough to maintain peace in the world, brought into existence. Meantime, here is what the world is saying, as reported in The Literary Digest:

America's Inveterate Policy of "strictly business" is seen by some German observers in the Senate's failure to ratify the Peace Treaty. America leaped into the battlefield of Europe and won the plaudits of the Allied world as the knight paramount of nations, but now that Europe is struggling back to consciousness and order, America politely withdraws and proclaims anew her aversion to foreign "entangling alliances." But while some German journals put this interpretation on the Treaty's failure, other German observers rather welcome this stumbling block to peace, because they see in it prospect of gain for what is left of the Teuton cause. Among the Allies, the greatest disappointment, if not resentment, is apparently felt by the French. In Great Britain, we learn from London despatches, there are no less than four schools of thought about the attitude and action of the United States. The ultra-Conservatives feel America would be acting rightly if it withdrew to "splendid isolation," and they urge the same course for Britain. Then there are Conservatives, headed by the Northcliffe press, who believe Britain has most to gain from a League of Nations. This group counsels patience toward America, though it insists upon the seriousness of things as they are. Another Conservative group, we are told, is "hysterical" over the apparent withdrawal of America from European affairs, and would bring her back at any cost. Finally there are the Liberals, soured and resentful, because they trusted in America as the "backbone of the League which was to lead Europe away from a reaction to militarism," which they have always opposed. Now they feel they have been set adrift in a "sea of reaction." The advanced labor attitude is perhaps best expressed by the Socialist London Daily Herald, which speaks of the "corrupt Treaty" and accuses President Wilson of having sacrificed everything to the League of Nations which became "a clique of cabinets instead of a league of people," and it adds: "The only international that will work is the red international—the true union of people." The holdup of peace by America is said not to have alarmed Italy, but rather to have pleased that country, and it is even suggested, we learn from press despatches, that Italy may put the Allies in an embarrassing position by renewing her demands for Fiume and the other Adriatic ports. America has objected to these demands, it is recalled, and Italy may insist upon them, now that the United States is "out of the way." Yet it is considered almost impossible that the Allies would yield to Italy, we are told, for "although the United States may have lost some moral prestige because of her refusal to abide by what Europe considers a United States project, she commands univeral respect as a most powerful nation, and all Powers will bid for her goodwill, even though she is not a member of the League."

In the German press an editorial said to reflect the "cautious tentative view" of America's action, which is held in Government circles, especially by Socialist members, is published by the Berlin Vorwarts, which says Germany faces a situation of international law unprecedented in world history. The conditions of the Peace Treaty have been fulfilled because it has been ratified by Germany and three of the principal Powers, yet the Treaty "cannot become effective, because America's participation is an inevitable postulate for its execution." America has a place in all the commissions, and the League of Nations changes face completely if Amercia does not join, according to the Vorwarts, which proceeds:

"Germany has pledged itself to submit to the dictum of the commissions, but not to commissions arbitrarily made up by the other side. As facts are, therefore, Germany could take the standpoint that we are prepared to carry out the peace, but only as prescribed in the treaty. We will acknowledge the competence of the commissions whose composition is according to the treaty, but will not acknowledge the competence of commissions otherwise made up. Thereby the whole peace treaty would go by the board. It would be necessary to agree on a new treaty."

Bitter is the mood of the Nationalistic Berlin Taglische Rundschau, which charges that "first the Americans make a scrap heap of Europe and then withdraw with a noble gesture of duty, and leave Europe to its misery. That's the real thing in the sense of American business."

The value of the Treaty without the United States is estimated by the Socialist Paris l'Humanite as follows:

"No one can suppose that the war would have ended the way it did if America had remained an onlooker. Of what value will peace be if the United States is not a participant? There are certain clauses in the treaty which particularly interest France. They run the risk of revealing themselves extremely fragile if the American Senate affects indifference about them."

Says the Paris Midi:

"It is true that all may work out well in the end. But the Old World, no matter what happens, will make some reflections. It will say, for instance, that the American Constitution is far from the perfect model it has been pictured to our Government. Its greatest fault, which the Americans themselves now recognise, is that it has created a permanent separation between the executive power represented by the President and the Ministers chosen outside of Parliament and the Congress at Washington. These two independent powers, growing out of the same universal suffrage, are condemned to make faces at each other. From this misunderstanding the affairs of the country are rarely free.

"Let us, then, speak a good word for the excellent French Constitution, which has no such misfits. It is true that there are those who speak of reforming it and making it like the American Constitution. Well, we always have people who are too much inspired."

President Wilson's Timely Message To Congress

Urges Increased Productivity And Suggests Means For Curbing Radicalism And Restlessness Of Labor

The following is part of the text of the message sent by President Wilson to Congress and read there on December 2. Referring to the need for greater productivity, the President's message says:

"The prejudice and passions engendered by decades of controversy between two schools of political and economic thought—the one believers in protection of American industries, the other believers in tariff for revenue only—must be subordinated to the single consideration of the public interest in the light of utterly changed condition.

"Before the war America was heavily the debtor of the rest of the world and the interest payments she had to make to foreign countries on American securities held abroad, the expenditures of American travelers abroad and the ocean freight charges she had to pay to others, about balanced the value of her prewar favorable balance of trade. During the war America's exports have been greatly stimulated, and increased prices have increased their value.

"On the other hand, she has purchased a large proportion of the American securities previously held abroad, has loaned some $9,000,000,000 to foreign governments and has built her own ships.

"Our favorable balance of trade has thus been greatly increased and Europe has been deprived of the means of meeting it heretofore existing. Europe can have only three ways of meeting the favorable balance of trade in peace times:

"Imports into this country of gold or of goods, or by establishing new credits. Europe is in no position at the present time to ship to us nor could we contemplate large further impors of gold into this country without concern.

MUST DEVELOP MARKET

"The time has nearly passed for international governmental loans and it will take time to develop in this country a market for foreign securities. Anything, therefore, which would tend to prevent foreign countries from settling for our exports by shipments of goods into this country could only have the effect of preventing them from paying for our exports and therefore of preventing the exports from being made.

"The productivity of the country greatly stimulated by the war must find an outlet by exports to foreign countries and any measures taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of the countries with credits to carry unsold products and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment.

MUST BE PREPARED TO BUY

"If we want to sell, we must be prepared to buy. Whatever, therefore, may have been our views during the period of growth of American business concerning tariff legislation, we must now adjust our own economic life to a changed condition growing out of the fact that American business is full grown and that America is the greatest capitalist in the world. No policy of isolation will satisfy the growing needs and opportunities of America.

"The provincial standards and policies of the past, which have held American business as if in a strait-jacket must yield and give way to the needs and exigencies of the new day in which we live, a day full of hope and promise for American business, if we will but take advantage of the opportunities that are ours for the asking.

WAR ENDS ISOLATION

"The recent war has ended our isolation and thrown upon us a great duty and responsibility. The United States must share the expanding world market. The United States desires for itself only equal opportunity with the other nations of the world, and that through the process of friendly co-operation and fair competition the legitimate interests of the nations concerned may be successfully and equitably adjusted.

Dealing with the necessity for the curbing of radicalism and for the immediate formation of progressive legislation to remove the causes of restlessness, the message reads:

POLITICAL RESTLESSNESS

"I would call your attention to the widespread condition of political restlessness in our body politic. The causes of this unrest, while various and complicated are superficial rather than deep-seated. Broadly, they arise from or are connected with the failure on the part of our government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace, permitting return to normal conditions; from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centers pending such delay; from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living, and, lastly, from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators.

"With the return to normal conditions this unrest will rapidly disappear. In the meantime it does much evil. It seems to me that, in dealing with this situation, Congress should not be impatient or drastic, but should seek rather to remove the causes. It should endeavor to bring our country back speedily to a peace basis, with ameliorated living conditions under the minimum of restrictions upon personal liberty that is consistent with our reconstruction problems.

"And it should arm the federal government with power to deal in its criminal courts with those persons who by violent methods would abrogate our time-tested institutions. With the free expression of opinion and with the advocacy of orderly political change however fundamental, there must be no interference; but toward passion and malevolence tending to incite crime and insurrection under guise of political evolution there should be no leniency. Legislation to this end has been recommended by the attorney general and should be enacted.

"In this direct connection I would call your attention to my recommendations on August 8, pointing out legislative measures which would be effective in controlling and bringing down the present cost of living, which contributes so largely to this unrest.

"On only one of these recommendations has the Congress acted. If the government's campaign is to be effective, it is necessary that the other steps suggested should be acted on at once.

CONDITIONS OF LABOR

"No one who has observed the march of events in the last year can fail to note the absolute need of a definite program to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labor. There can be no settled conditions leading to increased production and a reduction in the cost of living if labor and capital are to be antagonistic instead of partners. Sound thinking and an honest desire to serve the interests of the whole nation, as distinguished from the interests of a class, must be applied to the solution of this great and pressing problem. The failure of other nations to consider this matter in a vigorous way has produced bitterness and jealousies and antagonisms, the food of radicalism.

"The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. An unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme element in our country which endeavor to stir up disturbances in order to provoke governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repression.

SEED OF REVOLUTION

"The seed of revolution is repression. The remedy for these things must not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must comprehend the general interest. The real antidote for the unrest which manifests itself is not suppression, but a deep consideration of the wrongs that beset our national life and the application of a remedy.

"Congress has already shown its willingness to deal with these industrial wrongs by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard in every field of labor. It has sought to find a way to prevent child labor. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding lives and health in dangerous industries. It must now help in the difficult tasks of finding a method that will bring about a genuine democratisation of industry, based upon the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare.

"It is with this purpose in mind that I called a conference to meet in Washington on December 1 to consider these problems in all their broad aspects, with the idea of bringing about a better understanding between these two interests.

MUST PUT HOUSE IN ORDER

"The great unrest throughout the world, out of which has emerged a demand for an immediate consideration of the difficulties between capital and labor, bids us put our own house in order. Frankly, there can be no permanent and lasting settlements between capital and labor which do not recognise the fundamental concepts for which labor has been struggling through the years.

"The whole world gave its recognition and indorsement to these fundamental purposes in the League of Nations. The statesmen gathered at Versailles recognised the fact that world stability could not be had by reverting to industrial standards and conditions against which the average workman of the world had revolted. It is, therefore, the task of the statesmen of this new day of change and readjustment to recognise world conditions and to seek to bring about through legislation conditions that will mean the ending of age-long antagonisms between capital and labor and that will hopefully lead to the building up of a comradeship which will result not only in great contentment among the mass of workmen, but also bring about a greater production and a greater prosperity to business itself.

RIGHTS OF LABOR

"To analyse the particulars in the demands of labor is to admit the justice of their complaint in many matters that lie at their basis. The workman demands an adequate wage, sufficient to permit him to live in comfort, unhampered by the fear of poverty and want in his old age. He demands the right to live and the right to work amidst sanitary surroundings, both in home and in workshop, surroundings that develop and do not retard his own health and well-being, and the right to provide for his children's wants in the matter of health and education. In other words, it is his desire to make the conditions of his life and the lives of those dear to him tolerable and easy to bear.

"The establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the covenant of the League of Nations offers as the way to industrial peace and conciliation. No other road lies open to us. Not to pursue this one is longer to invite enmities, bitterness, and antagonisms which in the end only lead to industrial and social disaster.

THE UNPROFITABLE SERVANT

"The unwilling workman is not a profitable servant. An employe whose industrial life is hedged about by hard and unjust conditions, which he did not create and over which he has no control, lacks that fine spirit of enthusiasm and volunteer effort which are the necessary ingredients of a great producing entity.

"Let us be frank about this solemn matter. The evidence of world-wide unrest which manifest themselves in violence throughout the world bid us pause and consider the means to be found to stop the spread of this contagious thing before it saps the very vitality of the nation itself. Do we gain strength by withholding the remedy? Is it not the business of statesmen to treat these manifestations of unrest which meet us on every hand as evidences of an economic disorder and to apply constructive remedies whenever necessary, being sure that in the application of the remedy we touch not the vital tissues of our industrial and economic life? There can be no recession of the tide of unrest until constructive instrumentalities are set up to stem that tide.

"Governments must recognise the right of men collectively to bargain for humane objects that have at their base the mutual protection and welfare of those engaged in all industries. Labor must not be longer treated as a commodity. It must be regarded as the activity of human beings, possessed of deep yearnings and desires. The business man gives his best thought to the repair and replenishment of his machinery, so that its usefulness will not be impaired and its power to produce may always be at its height and kept in full vigor and motion.

"No less regard ought to be paid to the human machine, which after all propels the machinery of the world and is the great dynamic force that lies back of all industry and progress.

"Return to the old standards of wage and industry in employment are unthinkable. The terrible tragedy of war which has just ended and which has brought the world to the verge of chaos and disaster would be in vain if there should ensue a return to the conditions of the past.

"Europe itself, whence has come the unrest which now holds the world at bay, is an example of standpatism in these vital human matters which America might well accept as an example, not to be followed but studiously to be avoided. Europe made labor the differential, and the price of it all is enmity and antagonism and prostrated industry.

"The right of labor to live in peace and comfort must be recognised by governments and America should be the first to lay the foundation stones upon which industrial peace shall be built.

"Labor is entitled to an adequate wage, but capital should receive a reasonable return upon its investment and is entitled to protection at the hands of the government in every emergency. No government worthy of the name can "play" these elements against each other, for there is a mutuality of interest between them which the government must seek to express and to safeguard at all cost.

RIGHT TO STRIKE

"The right of individuals to strike is inviolate, and ought not to be interfered with by any process of government, but there is a predominant right, and that is the right of the government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class. The government, when it asserts that right, seeks not to antagonise a class, but simply to defend the right of the whole people as against the irreparable harm and injury that might be done by the attempt by any class to usurp a power that only government itself has a right to exercise as a protection to all.

"In the matter of international disputes which have led to war, statesmen have sought to set up as a remedy arbitration for war. Does this not point the way for the settlement of industrial disputes, by the establishment of a tribunal, fair and just alike to all, which will settle industrial disputes which in the past have led to war and disaster? America, witnessing the evil consequences which have followed out of such disputes between the contending forces, must not admit itself impotent to deal with these matters by means of peaceful processes.

HOUR OF TEST AND TRIAL

"Surely, there must be some method of bringing together in a council of peace and amity these two great interests, out of which will come a happier day of peace and co-operation, a day that will make for more comfort and happiness in living and a more tolerable condition among all classes of men. Certainly human intelligence can devise some acceptable tribunal for adjusting the differences between capital and labor. This is the hour of test and trial for America. By her powess and strength, and the indomitable courage of her soldiers, she demonstrated her power to vindicate on foreign battlefields her conception of Liberty and Justice. Let not her influence as a mediator between capital and labor be weakened and her own failure to settle matters of purely domestic concern be proclaimed to the world.

EVIL OF MINORITY RULE

"There are those in this country who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. Russia today, with its blood and terror, is a painful object lesson on the power of minorities. It makes little difference what minority it is, whether capital or labor, or any other class; no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country; we are partnership or nothing that is worth while. We are a democracy, where the majority are the masters or all the hopes and purposes of the men who founded this government have been defeated and forgotten.

"In America there is but one way by which great reforms can be accomplished and the relief sought by classes obtained, and that is through the orderly processes of representative government. Those who would propose any other method of reform are enemies of this country.

"America will not be daunted by threats nor lose her composure of calmness in these distressing times. We can afford, in the midst of this day of passion and unrest, to be self-contained and sure. The instrument of all reform in America is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions of men.

"Men have but to follow this road to realise the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly process."

Not Entangled

(New York Evening Post)

Leaning back in his arm-chair beside the kerosene lamp, the evening newspaper across his knees, Aaron J. Smith, American, thanked the fates which had kept his country immune from Europe's contacts and infections.

He had been reading, all over the front page, of traditional American problems arising out of the native soil; such as Bolshevism, Communism, Reds, TNT, anarchism, deportation, Soviets, with their roots running far back into the New England of the Mayflower, the Virginia of the cavaliers, or the Middle West of Abraham Lincoln. He had read column upon column of fascinating District Attorney narrative dealing with good old American names like Andreyechine, Stepanuk, Lenin, Denikin, Kolchak, Karl Marx; with familiar American organisations, like White Guards, Red Guards, Green Guards, Terrorists, Spartacides; with familiar American terms, like bourgeois, proletarian, dictatorship of the minority, seizure of industry, ideology, class morality; and all the other commonplaces of our native talk before the year 1914. And reading these things he was thankful that no League of Nations had as yet swept us out of our impenetrable quarantine and exposed us to the poisons and miasmas of the aliens.

Where the front page in Aaron J. Smith's evening paper failed to speak of Bolsheviki and Reds, it spoke of strikes and lockouts and deadlocks and arbitrations. It spoke of prices and wages madly scrambling after each other. It spoke of the fortunate few enriched by a thing called war-profits and practicing a mad luxury which the paper described as the usual sign of after-war psychology. It spoke of large masses of labor fortunately organised for collective bargaining and strong enough to enforce a high wage in the face of a high cost of living. It spoke of large unorganised masses reduced to an apparently losing battle against mounting rents, mounting food prices, mounting clothes prices; and it explained that rents were higher because of a lack of house construction on account of the war, and food was higher because of the increased cost of labor due to the war, and clothes were higher because of the cotton and wool consumed in the war. And this war whose after-effects were sweeping the country, Aaron J. Smith reflected, must have been fought somewhere between the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico. It could not be otherwise, since as yet no League of Nations had entangled America in the affairs of Europe.

He read of a great political and social ferment stirring in the land, and of new political parties arising on purely American issues. He read of a Labor party which put in the forefront of its program the withdrawal of American troops from Russia. He read of a Committee of forty-eight demanding the restoration of democratic liberties destroyed during the war; again that mysterious war which seems so closely to be affecting a non-entangled nation. He read of a non-partisan party being denounced by its enemies as pro-German. Among the established political parties, gathering themselves for next year's elections, he saw the same intense preoccupation with

(Continued on Page 31)

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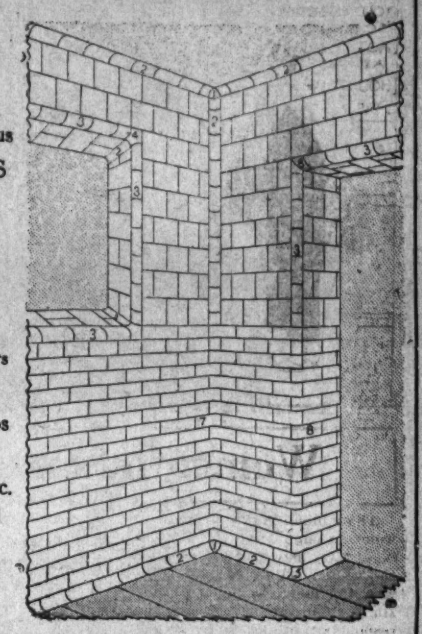

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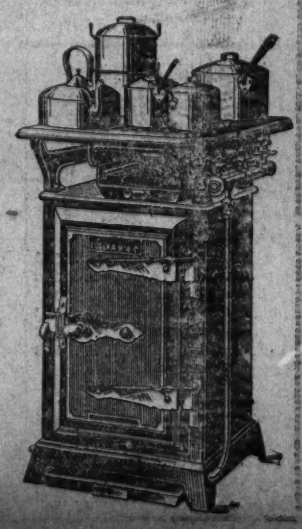


Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

JERRY-ME WIFE KNOWS YOU'VE BEEN IN JAIL-SO YOU'D BETTER NOT CALL AT THE HOUSE TO SEE ME.
OH! I'LL BRING HER A PRESENT AN' SQUARE THAT.
THAT CERTAINLY IS A BEAUTIFUL VASE JERRY BROUGHT YOU-I'VE GOT HIM IN THE KITCHEN.
IT'S LOVELY. I'VE ASKED MRS. SMITH IN THE APARTMENT DOWN STAIRS TO COME AND SEE IT.
WHY MRS JIGGS-THAT VASE BELONGS TO ME-SOME ONE JUST STOLE IT.
WHAT?
WHAT'S THE MATTER. DON'T SHE LIKE THE VASE?
McMANUS 925

Women Editors In Little Shop Talk

The woman editor of the first woman's page ever incorporated in a daily newspaper in Japan, the woman editor of the largest women's magazine in Sweden, an Italian contessa who is the correspondent of a newspaper in Rome, met, together the other day to talk shop over a cup of tea in a New York hotel, reports Miss Elizabeth Eskey in the New York World. They came to America to report the recent international conference of women physicians for their papers.

Miss Miyo Kohashi, not quite 5 feet tall; Miss Thoma Holm and Contessa Maria Loschi found much in common.

"It is most interesting to me to notice the points on which we have the same opinion, and those on which we disagree," said the contessa. "The other morning the American and English doctors were talking of the saving of woman's energy that would be effected if we did our cooking in community kitchens and left our children for the most part of the day in the care of child training experts. Now, that would never do for Italy. We Italians think that our children are entitled to the love and patience of their own mothers."

"But does the average woman in Italy have opportunity to enter the professions?" asked Miss Holm. "Did you, yourself, for instance, encounter no opposition in becoming a newspaper woman? Are there many women in that profession in Italy?"

'PREJUDICES' OVERCOME

"Well, of course," the contessa admitted, "we do have prejudices, though women are coming into their own. We now have the suffrage, and—yes, there are a number of newspaper women. They are not reporters, as women may be here in America, but they do feature writing."

"In Sweden women are very progressive," Miss Holm said. "A large proportion of our housewives are engaged in outside professional work. Still we have remained a very domestic people and will not let anything interfere with our homes. That is where we have much trouble, for we have not learned to do our housework scientifically and the servant problem is becoming a serious one with us.

"It is my idea that we should establish in Stockholm a central bureau that will be a kind of first aid to the housewife, so that she can manage her housekeeping without the aid of servants. The housewife would call up on the telephone and say: 'I have decided to have lunch served today in my home. What have you?' And the food would be delivered to her, ready to serve. And she might call up another department of this bureau: 'I wish to have two rooms cleaned with a vacuum cleaner today,' and the bureau would attend to that work. The difficult question, of course, is to furnish such service at a price that will be within the means of the general public. I do not know whether the bureau should be operated by the city or by private organizations. I think that competition would make the price cheaper."

FASHIONS IN JAPAN

Miss Kohashi listened to this discussion with alert interest.

"I have been six years an editor on a daily newspaper," she said. The Yomiuri, which means 'Reading and Hearing,' is an old and very conservative newspaper in Tokio. About six years ago the editor decided to make a page for women readers, and asked me to edit it.

"My column is about Japanese fashions. You might not be able to know the difference, but we can tell when a kimono is in good style. Different colors are greatly liked in different seasons. This year they are wearing dark colors, particularly blue. The design also is put on in a different place and in a different way each year, and there is a difference in the way the sash is tied. This year the ladies are wearing kimonos of very thin silk, as thin as you call it 'chiffon' in English."

"What is the attitude of the modern Japanese woman toward the old system of having her husband chosen for her by her parents?" inquired Miss Holm.

"I do not think a woman should marry anyone she does not like," replied the Japanese lady, "but I think it is too radical for young people to choose for themselves entirely. Many things seem to us radical in Japan," she added with a smile.

As We Read The Carte Du Jour

By Frederick T. Hollowell
(*New York Evening Post*)

Psychology is the essence of good eating. It is on this basic principle that fortunes are made in the restaurant business, for it is the commercialisation of this simple formula that explains "why men—and women—leave home" to get their meals.

It all comes down to the fact that people go out to eat because they think they are going to get a better meal than they would have had at home. The problem, therefore, for the restaurateur is so to camouflage his food, on the menu as well as on the plate, as to keep his patrons in the same frame of mind after they have eaten as they were before.

This is particularly true since the return of the A. E. F. and since the gastronomic experts have begun to give more attention to hiring good menu composers than to that of securing the best known chefs. No matter how good the chef may be patrons today are not going to be satisfied unless the food is given a nice sounding French name on the menu. And even the menu, in the more elite hostelries, must be called *carte du jour*—all in the promotion of better food and bigger appetites. To say "bill of fare" these days would be a positive psychological blunder.

Hence the growing use—and abuse—of the French language on the menus of the restaurants and hotel dining rooms.

Almost everybody has a brother or father or uncle or cousin who went "over there" or wants to give that impression by performing, or attempting to perform, linguistic stunts in public. And, consequently, food with a French sounding name is just as attractive to those who say "*kwaska say*" as to those who say "*qu'est-ce que c'est.*" It makes all the difference in the world to restaurant patrons if they eat chicken *a la King en casserole* instead of knowing that it is simply "chicken hash cooked in a frying pan." Where the "a la King" part of the description makes its appeal to the palate is difficult to determine. If they wish to be strictly French they should either say "*poulet au roi*" or *poulet a la reine.* But no, there must be the combination of the Franco-American language. If literal translations were made appetites would undoubtedly be spoiled. Translating the former dish literally we should have something like "chicken of the she-king."

It seems also that French words are chosen to describe dishes rather indiscriminately, chosen more for their sound than for any meaning they are supposed to convey. It is difficult to discern just why the menu composer should say *filet mignon* unless it be with the idea of giving the patron practice in pronouncing the French ending "*-gnon.*" It must be for the pronounciation. Why the appetite should be whetted by anticipating "cute filet" is unthinkable.

The meaning of the expression *a la mode* seems to have been warped until its only meaning is ice cream served with pie. The higher class restaurants will soon have to adopt something new in order to put them out of the class of the lunch counter, for the expression *a la mode* has become so common that lunch counter waiters simply yell:

"Bring me some *a la mode* for this pie!" Consequently, the only way a high-class restaurant can keep its distinctiveness is to concoct some new expression, as, say, *tarte a la creme de glace*, or words to that effect.

Sometimes, however, it is apparently necessary to resort to a vulgar word in describing dishes, either from lack of knowledge of the fundamentals of the French language or from a desire not to seem too grandiloquent for the intellectual attainments of their patrons. Patrons must be given some hint as to what their food will look like, to say nothing of the taste. So most menu makers say "potatoes hashed *au gratin*" instead of dizzling the guests with "*ragout de pommes-de-terre au gratin.*"

Nor is the element of flattery lost sight of by these experts of the psychology of nourishment who frequently add the qualifying adjective *parisienne.* This is done presumably because they want to increase the number of orders from those who want to give the impression that they have been in Paris and who derive the mental satisfaction that their food is cooked as it would have been in Paris—the supposed home of all good things to eat and the Mecca of worshippers of the god of food.

The descriptive adjective must be *parisienne*, whether the article described be masculine or feminine. To say *ragout Parisien* as it should be if one adhered strictly to French grammar, seems to detract from the delicacy of taste, and certainly spoils the chance of many orders being given by fastidious patrons. And if it were described simply as "Paris hash" no patron who respected his stomach would give it a second glance. But dishes of otherwise mediocre attraction are always made passable by the attachment of *Parisienne*, even if the rest of the description is in vulgar English. Thus we have "beef stew *Parisienne*," "hashed grown potatoes *Parisienne*," "goulash *Parisienne*" and other dishes of ordinary appeal made attractive by giving them at least a psychic connection with the French capital.

Almost every restaurant now has "French pancake" listed on the menu, no attempt being made by any of them to use the French word for this delicacy—perhaps because there is no such word in the French language. At least throughout the two years that I was a doughboy in France I never saw anything that looked like a pancake in a French restaurant, and particularly nothing that at all resembled the American concoction labelled "French." Consequently, the other day my curiosity could no longer be suppressed, and I asked the waiter for a description of the French pancake.

"Oh it's just German pancake renamed since the war," he replied. It seems that it simply had to be renamed in order to make its appeal to patriotic diners.

This same method of polite deceitfulness was also universally practiced in the composing of wine lists prior to July 1. A former member of the A. E. F. relates of his satisfaction after returning home of having learned to distinguish between *sauterne* and *vermouth* and the other fancy wines (which were more plentiful in France when the A. E. F. arrived "over theah" than when it left). But his ardor was very much dampened when a waiter told him that here it all came out of the same barrel, no matter what was ordered. It was explained that it was much less expensive to import the French wine lists than the wine itself, and who in New York was able to know the difference in taste, anyway?

When innocence is bliss surely it's folly to be wise. Who cares to be a connoisseur of French food and drink when the names on the menus produce the same effect? Menu composers have surely succeeded in closely correlating the senses of sight and taste, and in commercialising:

"Drink—and eat—to me only with thine eyes."

Not Entangled

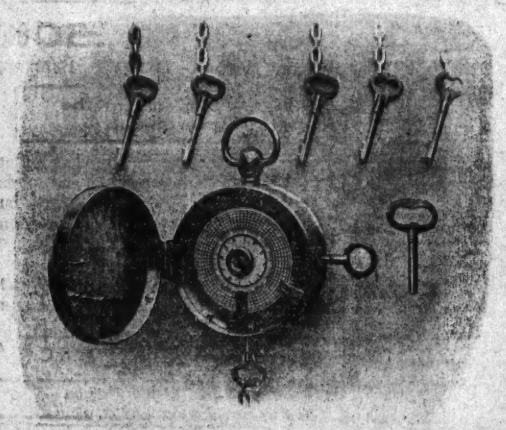
(Continued from Page 12)

purely American interests; such as the Sinn Fein interest—Sinn Fein must be somewhere in Arizona, our hero thought—or the anti-Japanese interest; or the pro-Hindu interest; or the pro-German interest.

He read of the President of the United States hissed at anti-British meetings in Madison Square Garden, applauded at pro-Armenian meetings, hissed at Raise-the-Russian-Blockade meetings, acclaimed at Save-the-Ukraine meetings. And when the President was not being applauded or hissed on such purely local issues he was busy receiving pamphlets and open letters from various American classes and communities; the Egyptians, the Shantungese, the Bulgarians, the Carpatho-Russians, the Mohammedan Bulgars of northern Thrace, the Orthodox Christian Thracians of southern Bulgaria; for he was President of a nation free from European entanglements. Aaron J. Smith also read of appeals from or for women and children starving in Vienna, Poland, Transylvania, Macedonia, Russia; and it did not strike him as altogether odd that the women and children should be calling for American food in spite of the rejection of the Treaty and the Covenant.

Aaron J. Smith frowned as he conjured up America inside a League of Nations, pledged once for all to a partnership in Europe's domestic troubles. See what it would mean; our share of initial expenses for the League in the first place, perhaps as much as a million dollars a year; then a riot breaks out between one unpronounceable set of foreigners and another unpronounceable set somewhere in the Balkans; excitement in Washington; expensive cables; cabinet meetings; New York Stock Exchange gets nervous; sterling exchange suffers; rumors of war; contradicted by rumors of settlement; America flooded with appeals; a Commission necessary with a couple of expensive American Commissioners on it; perhaps a Conference of Ambassadors necessary; perhaps a Conference of Premiers; the Balkan riot spreads into a guerrilla war; America is in duty bound to intercede, to plead, to threaten; a battleship perhaps may have to go; a detachment of American marines, and perhaps a few of our boys—that is what the League and entanglement with Europe means—hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of American dollars, and American lives—perhaps dozens, possibly hundreds.

Whereas America unbound by a League of Nations is mistress of herself, thought Aaron J. Smith. Such an unentangled America has merely to sit tight and brush away little Serajevo and Liege incidents as they arise—at a cost of 22 billion dollars and 122,000 American lives.



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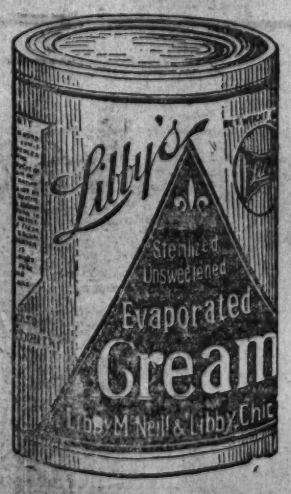

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.

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Evaporated Cream

comes from healthy cows, raised under expert supervision
It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed

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for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those ladies of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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Optician
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FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH
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Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON, E.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Tuckwo**, Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 13,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 13,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru,** Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 13,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 14,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fenyang Maru,** Captain K. Takesito, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, Jan. 14,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KAIEN KAISHA,** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachi Maru,** Capt. H. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 15,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin,** Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, January 15,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwahlee,** 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Thursday, January 15,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON** Outside office Hours. Central 250. **SON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Cen. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo,** 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 16,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tuckwo,** Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 13,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting,** Captain A. Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 16,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Sunday, January 18,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi,** Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah,** Captain J. Glen, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.— The Str. **Taishun,** Captain J. Halkett, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Huichow,** Captain W. Shane, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 13,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Paoting,** Captain H. F. Hope, will leave on **Tuesday, January 13,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday January 14,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage. apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang,** Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the about ports on **Thursday, January 15,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **January 16** at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4. The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, January 17,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru,** Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, January 16,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA,** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting,** Captain A. Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 16,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Sunday, January 18,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

Chinwangtao direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to Tientsin: The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the S.S. **Kaiping** on **January 14.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 319.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chenan,** Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, January 17,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passengers Tel. No. 401. **C.M.S.N. Co.**

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.—The Steamer **Shinyo Maru,** 22,000 tons, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on **Sunday, January 18.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA,** T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU. & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. **Manila Maru,** Capt. T. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **January 28.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at —— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND Dalny—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse,** Captain J. R. Shearer, will leave on **Wednesday, Jan. 14,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru,** Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **January 28.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via, Hongkong Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Atlas Maru,** Capt. —— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about and of **JAN.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of **FEB.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru,** Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **MARCH, 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NAGOYA" 6th February, 1920.
S.S. "SOMALI" 5th February, 1920.
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "SANGOLA" about 27th January, 1920.
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" 13th January, 1920.
FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 1st February, 1920.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

C. N. C.
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YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "POYANG" .....sails midnight January 13th
S.S. "WOOSUNG" .....sails midnight January 14th
S.S. "NGANKIN" .....sails midnight January 15th
S.S. WUCHANG .....sails midnight January 18th
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
Tientsin Service Temporarily Suspended.
(Sailings to Weihaiwei and Chefoo about every 10 days).
FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "HUICHOW" .....sails Jan. 13th daylight.
S.S. "PAOTING" .....direct January 13th daylight.
S.S. SINKIANG ..... Via Amoy, January 15th daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.
FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN ..... January 17th
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Tel. Nos: Agents,
Passengers: Central No. 401. French Bund.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam).
	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
ADLAS MARU	15,000		end of Jan.	
FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.
ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	middle of Feb.
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	March
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
MANILA MARU	18,000	T. Kobayashi,	Jan. 22 Jan. 23
FOR HONGKONG
CANADA MARU	12,000	S. Nemoto,	Feb. 10 Feb. 11
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	J. Takani,	Jan. 23 Jan. 25
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 14 Jan. 16
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

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S.S. "EDMORE" .....Sails About JAN. 19
S.S. "ICONIUM" .....Sails About FEB. 18
FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "WABAN" .....Sails About JAN. 15
S.S. "WAWALONA" .....Sails About JAN. 20
S.S. "COAXET" .....Sails About FEB. 2
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Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Colombia	Jan. 13
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Selene" "West Neris"

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Santa Cruz ...	Feb. 6

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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
SHINYO MARU	January 18	1920
KOREA MARU	February 26	"
TENYO MARU	March 14	"

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

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S.S. West Cajoot	in port	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 8
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 5
S.S. Colorado Springs in port	Feb. 4		
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Ivis	in port	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 7
S.S. West Ison	Jan. 31		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "Irmo," "West Jena."

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*S.S. "AFRICA" about 25th January
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S.S. "SAGAPORACK" .....March 15
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S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" .....March 5
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S.S. "NANKING"
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S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "NANKING" .....JAN. 16th
S.S. "CHINA" .....FEB. 3rd
S.S. "NILE" ..... MARCH 5th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" .....JAN. 21st
S.S. "NILE" .....FEB. 21st
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
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(Subject to Alteration)

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For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Jan. 20
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakámura,	Feb. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Tasukara,	Jan. 31

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb. 8

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 14

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU .	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 13
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 17
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Jan. 21
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Jan. 24

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
IYO MARU	12,500	S. Murazumi,	Jan. 15
HWAH PING	10,000	S. Tashizawa,	Jan. 16

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU ...	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimidu,	Jan. 15

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Jan. 21
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

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The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Manila Direct	E. of Asia	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	..	10 00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	T'shima M.	15.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	†Y'shiro M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Paoting	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hankow	Tuckwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	‖20.00	19.30
Japan & America via Moji	T'shima M.	..	..	..	..	‖20.00	19.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Taishun	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.0
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.0
Manila direct	Colombia	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.3
Japan, via Kobe	Iyo Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.3
Thursday, January 15.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong & United Kingdom Via Suez	*Teiresias	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, January 16.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.30
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, January 18.							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U. S. A.	Shinyo Maru	..	‖13.00	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.
†To connect with the s.s. Siberia Maru at Yokohama.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Passengers Arrived

Per P. and O. s.s. Somali from London: Mrs. McCillivay and 3 children, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Worchester and infant, Mr. W. and Mrs. Roberts and child, Rev. D. A. H. and Mrs. Harding and child, Miss Harding, Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Squire, Messrs. Eric Squire, A. G. Young, Mrs. Crawford and 2 children; through for Kobe: Major C. and Mrs. MacNamera and infant, Sisters Faith and H. Constance, Messrs. A. L. Rickett, C. Gunyon; for Yokohama: Mrs. C. R. Bull; from Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Tsung Yu Lo and infant, Mr. D. E. James; through for Kobe: Mr. R. A. Woolger; for Yokohama: Mr. A. S. Murch; from Singapore: Mr. F. W. Wilde; from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paine, Messrs. J. Band, J. Jouvelet, Fong Wing-chow, P. F. Faison, H. Habit, J. S. Guzdar, J. Rossolymos; through for Kobe: Mrs. Chan Sze, Mr. A. E. Martin.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. A. Hudson.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Miss Losartez, Mr. L. C. Hylbert.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Master J. Gossard, Master Ford, Misses Billing, Steel Brooke, Cartwright, Mrs. Gracy, Mrs. Grundmann, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Messrs. Lacy, Buchanan, J. Gowdy.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Mr. J. R. Freeman, Rev. Rickett.

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung from River ports: Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Moon and 4 children, Messrs. M. Clement, A. H. Fisher, Rev. Father Le Queller.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Wuhu: Miss Innocence.

Per I-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow: Mr. J. Wallace.

Per I-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin: Mr. Carnie.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong: Miss Pearne and infant, Messrs. R. Harris, Wilkie.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dairen: Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lazaridz, Miss L. Blonsky, Mrs. Chao Lee-shee, Messrs. N. A. Macintyre, T. E. Porgnand, W. J. Regan, M. Laurent, C. Hilderbrand, T. H. Blowey, G. Synnerberg, Shalman.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan: Mrs. K. P. Ancoyl, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rubinstein, Mr. B. Rubinstein.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Vancouver: Misses C. Williams, A. Brand, W. Bateman, N. Clutterbuck, G. King, J. Morrison, Sine, M. Wyllie, L. Johnston, M. N. Andrews, M. H. McGlouey, C. R. Porter, B. Phillips, A. Stevens, A. Wixon, I. Wilkie, Capt. P. L. E. Dzau, Mr. and Mrs. Donnethorne, Sir and Lady E. and Miss E. Fraser, Mrs. C. H. and Miss D. C. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hug, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hexamer, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lolley, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Soo, Mrs. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Hornung, Mrs. K. Cherey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Olsen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Wormald, Mr. and Mrs. Rawkovotsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bailey, Dr. D. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goyet, Mrs. M. S. and Miss B. Crow, Mrs. Maillard, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. V. Hull, Mrs. M. Lamb, Mrs. E. E. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. and Miss McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. H. and Miss V. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. and Miss Taylor, Mr. G. B. and Mrs. Wolliams, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. and Miss Brown, Dr. and Mrs. N. C. Wallace, Mrs. B. Hess, Mr. H. and Miss E. De Gray, Mrs. N. Morrisey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Timmins, Mrs. S. Zimmerman and families, Messrs. J. W. Anderson, T. F. Cabbs, H. Dickman, W. G. Godard, S. R. Kerr, H. B. Lilley, H. G. McEwan, H. W. P. McMickin, W. Mellor, R. G. Pomfrett, E. Pugh, S. D. Ren, Wm. Scott, M. T. Smith, J. C. Travess, T. J. Vanghan, M. Weitzer, W. H. Wiley, H. Sill, H. F. Barush, J. R. Fraser, E. L. Hunter, J. A. Thomas, J. S. Boodhead, C. Barnwell, E. Martell, H. Reiss, D. W. Crawford, G. C. Clifford, R. Dussich, M. Davis, Dzang Foo-eng, F. Ho, A. R. Lawe, F. McGinty, J. Quin, J. A. Scheibli, C. A. Skinner, S. Schiller, W. H. Tenney, J. Labartha, M. L. Dinkelspiel, R. Golekoff, C. E. Taplin, W. F. Stark, I. Bernstein, L. M. Cohen and son, P. McConnell, G. M. Billings; through passengers for Manila: Mrs. L. M. Allen, Mme. R. Roesset and 2 children, Mr. T. A. and Mrs. Clancy, Dr. P. Gutierrez, Mrs. N. Heymann, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hawk, Mr. and Mrs. M. Knight, Miss M. Marsh, Major J. C. McCoy, Mrs. W. H. and Miss J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Blanch, Miss R. De Camp, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. and Miss Stidger, Col. J. F. De V. Abreille, Miss O. Jones, Mrs. E. J. Palm, Miss G. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Mrs. L. B. and Miss Larimer, Messrs. W. C. Bryant, D. Levingstone, A. H. Raymond, J. L. Samuels, G. W. C. Sharp, J. H. Robinelle, R. Ward, E. Israel, D. Brown, P. Corpus, F. Francisco, H. Green, J. E. Hopkins, A. Kavanaugh, A. Maysaysay, C. R. Morgan, J. J. Rafferty, G. H. Stewart, A. L. Sutton, R. Corpus, B. A. Marcennier; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. and Miss Barry, Mrs. M. C. Clansen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Ferguson, Mrs. C. W. Gegg, Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Gerin, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. I. Kock, Miss McKina, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Shinner and son, Major Scharschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sharpe, Rev. Wm. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. and Miss Payne, Capt. R. M. Allan, Capt. R. B. Green, 2nd Lt. J. F. Newton, Major A. G. Southcombe, Lt. A. N. Woodgate, Mrs. C. W. Andrewa, Miss M. Bogle, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brady, Miss E. A. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hall, Miss A. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Josief, Capt. F. C. Perkins, Mrs. E. S. Rowland, Misses M. D. Sorby, S. Tching, Capt. A. K. Salvesen, Lt. E. C. Cockrill, Capt. H. A. Lane, Capt. N. Purcell, 2nd Lt. F. Stevens, 2nd Lt. H. F. Taylor, Messrs. H. Bissiker, M. S. Borwnold, C. Christian, A. C. Dodge, J. B. Ingle, W. S. Lee, E. W. McLean, D. L. Newlugging, H. W. Page, H. E. Rowe, J. A. Rabbitt, J. H. Womley, J. F. Cuby, Jay Ban, H. L. Ching, N. F. Drake, G. H. Evans, F. Gandossi, Tom Gunn, G. A. Harriman, L. T. Lambert, Lai Yok-fong, G. A. Mayhaw, W. Nolan, B. R. Powrie, O. A. Swanson, E. F. Starkey, C. W. Anderson, T. A. Mahtani, J. B. Sutton.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Standard Arrow	Dec.	16
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
West Ira	Dec.	26
Nile	Dec.	30
Ecuador	Jan.	5
Shabonee	Jan.	9
For Tacoma		
Mexico Maru	Dec.	28
For Seattle		
Javary	Dec.	15
Fushimi Maru	Dec.	19
Endicott	Dec.	20
Elkton	Dec.	25
Eldridge	Jan.	4
Brave Couer	Jan.	4
For New York		
Lowther Castle	Dec.	27
Arna	Dec.	27
Kinght Templar	Jan.	5
Tokushima Maru	Jan.	4
For Vancouver		
Melville Dollar	Dec.	18
Empress of Russia ...	Dec.	30
Methven	Jan.	7
Harold Dollar	Jan.	7
For London etc.		
Novara	Dec.	15
Mishima Maru	Dec.	15
Glenapp	Dec.	20
Idomenus	Dec.	20
Sado Maru	Dec.	22
Kalomo	Dec.	24
Durban Maru	Dec.	26
Trazos Moates	Dec.	29
Kashgar	Dec.	31
Kitano Maru	Jan.	5
Bornoo	Jan.	11
For Liverpool		
Teucer	Dec.	13
Memnon	Dec.	14
Tydeus	Jan.	4
For Rotterdam		
Hwahchie	Dec.	7
Sagoland	Jan.	9
For Genoa		
Ceylon	Dec.	18
Benvorlich	Dec.	24
Hwahyih	Jan.	2
Brodliffe	Jan.	7
For Marseilles		
Commandt Dorise	Dec.	18
Andre Lebon	Dec.	25
For Trieste		
Nippon	Dec.	8
Shunko Maru	Dec.	13
For Copenhagen		
Peru	Dec.	13
For Macassar		
Panagis	Dec.	10
For Hull		
Glengyle	Dec.	23
For Port said		
Arabien	Jan.	1
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Dec.	14
Dunera	Jan.	10
For Calcutta		
Japan	Dec.	19
For Java ports		
Tjimanoek	Dec.	30

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Aug.	26	—	Ralph Moller	Br. M. & Co.
Oct.	7	—	Calnpu	
Oct.	30	— Cruise	Anamba	
Nov.	3	— Cruise	Chuentuao	Chi. Customs
Nov.	8	—	Store Norulske	Dan. G. N. I. Co.
Nov.	12	— Hongkong	Astra	Br.
Nov.	24	— Japan	St. Dominic	Br. S. Tomes
Nov.	26	—	Nissho Maru	Jap. S. Shosai
Dec.	2	— Japan	Ogawa Maru	Jap.
Dec.	2	—	Taiho Maru	Jap.
Dec.	2	—	Meichow	Am. Socony
Dec.	4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka	
Dec.	6	— River ports	Kiangloo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Dec.	7	— Seattle	Wahan	Am. A. Line
Dec.	14	— Hankow	Antan	Br. A.P. Co.
Dec.	16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am. Socony.
Dec.	18	— River ports	Meihu	Am. Socony
Dec.	20	—	Chinchong	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	24	— Hongkong	Egremont Castle	Br. D. & Co.
Dec.	24	—	Shintoku M.	Jap. S. Shokai
Dec.	24	—	Weishun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25	—	Kaning	Chi.
Dec.	25	—	Newchow	
Dec.	25	—	Hwahkun	Chi. Y. S. Co.
Dec.	31	—	Hungtok	Chi.
Jan.	1	— Japan	Juno Maru	Jap.
Jan.	6	— Hongkong	Wosung	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	7	— Chinwangtao	Shinping	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	—	Teh	Chi.
Jan.	8	— Taingtau	Shinyue	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9	— Portland	Coaxet	Am. A Line
Jan.	9	— Hongkong	M. S. Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan.	9	— Hongkong	Hsintah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan.	9	— Japan	Kwanto Maru	Jap.
Jan.	9	—	Gweneth	Br. M. & Co.
Jan.	9	— Wenchow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9	—	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	9	— Cruise	Lihsing	Chi. Customs
Jan.	10	— Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan.	10	— River ports	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	— River ports	Taice Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan.	10	— Hongkong	Shantung	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	— Hongkong	Somali	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	10	— Chefoo	Kwongsang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	10	— Chefoo	Shuntien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	10	— London	Toonan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	11	— Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	11	— Seattle	West Ivis	Am. S. & Dix.
Jan.	11	— Hongkong	Kwangtes	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan.	11	— Chefoo	Weishun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	11	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan.	11	— Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	11	— Japan	Maoka Maru	Jap.
Jan.	11	—	Acme	Am. Socony.
Jan.	11	— Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	11	— River ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	11	— Japan	Hozan Maru	Jap.
Jan.	11	— Japan	Daiya Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan.	11	— Japan	Tencho Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan.	11	— Japan	T'shima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	12	— Pukow	Huichow	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	— Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	12	— Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	— San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am. S. & Dix
Jan.	12	— Swatow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	— Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co
Jan.	12	— Japan	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	— River ports	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	12	— River ports	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	— River ports	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	— River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	12	— Japan	Sagami Maru	Jap.
Jan.	12	— Japan	Penang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	12	— Japan	Taijun Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan.	12	— Cruise	Likin	Chi. Customs
Jan.	12	— Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya from London, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai Saturday at noon.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong, Swatow and Ningpo today.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered), left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of December 11, left Saigon yesterday and is due in Shanghai on January 21.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday and will sail for Dairen direct this morning at 6:30 o'clock.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday, Jan. 15, and is due at Woosung on Saturday night. The Shinyo sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco on Sunday, Jan. 18, and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir from London, is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on January 24.

The C.M. s.s. Hainkong left Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai last Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Woosung yesterday afternoon and will sail for Manila and Hongkong today. The tender with outward passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at eleven o'clock this morning.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia is due to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu, and Japan ports this morning and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about nine o'clock. The Colombia has on board 210 sacks of mail and 86 passengers for Shanghai.

The British gun-boat Sacrab arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Alfenas from Marseilles, left Saigon for Hongkong and Shanghai last Saturday and is due here on January 18.

The M.M. s.s. Meinam from Marseilles, left Hongkong last Saturday at 4 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Thursday morning.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Jan. 13

For Manila
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Jan. 13

For Australia
Per B. & S. Tean .... Jan. 16

For United Kingdom
Per B. & S. s.s. Teiresias Jan. 15

For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Jan. 16

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima M. Jan. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Jan. 1

From France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Jan. 2

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br	S. Tomes
Jan.	—	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	—	N. Y. via Panama	Iua	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	18	New York	EgremontCastle	Br.	D. & Co.
Jan.	18	New York	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	18	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan.	19	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	20	Portland	Wawaiona	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	21	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	Vancouver	M.S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	23	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	24	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	25	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	25	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	29	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	29	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	29	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	30	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix.
Jan.	31	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	31	New York	Ariosto	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	3	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	7	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	7	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	13	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	23	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	26	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Mar.	5	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	5	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	6	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	14	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	15	New York, Boston	Sagaporack	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	21	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	27	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	28	San Francisco	West Jesaup	Am.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	14	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	14	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Nagoya	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	14	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	15	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Saganii Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	15	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	16	—	Kobe	Hwahping	Chi. N. Y. K.
Jan.	17	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Somali	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	22	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	24	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	15	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	15	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	16	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	18	—	London	Glenspey	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	19	—	Liverpool	Awa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	20	—	London	St. Francis	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	20	—	London	Inaba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	—	Liverpool	Dania	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	24	—	Genoa, Antwerp	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	25	—	Trieste	Africa	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan.	29	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Agamenor	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	29	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	29	—	Rotterdam	Polyphemus	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	30	—	London	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	31	—	London	Somali	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	31	—	Marseilles	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	31	—	London	Toyama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Alfenas	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Meinam	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	2	—	London	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	2	—	London	Glenstrae	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	6	—	London	Nagoya	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb.	12	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	—	London	Glenariffe	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	15	—	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	15	—	Trieste	Persia	Ital. D. & Co.
Feb.	28	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Ot. Mages	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	—	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	31	—	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital. D. & Co.
Apr.	—	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	—	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	13	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	13	1.00	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	13	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Huichow	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	13	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan.	13	—	Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	13	D.L.	Hongkong	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	14	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin

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AUCTION INDEX

TUESDAY, January 13th.—Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 14th.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 15th.—Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 17th and MONDAY, 19th January.—Important Postage stamp auction. This is one of the well known auctions arranged by Mr. Charles Piens. Hon. Counterfeit detecter of the Shanghai Philatelic Society, a guarantee of the rareness and excellence of the material offered.

MONDAY, March 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874

will Sale by Public Auction within their Salesroom

on Saturday, January 17th at 2.30 p.m.

continuing on Monday, 19th January at 4 p.m.

A Superb Lot of Really Rare Postage Stamps

Part contents of collections of two well-known collectors, who are proceeding to Europe, broken up into small lots by countries, etc., to suit individual buyers, **Whether specialists, condition seekers, space fillers, or dealers.**

This is undoubtedly the auction of the season, the most important one ever held by us. The number of first-class rarities is unusually large. It is only necessary to mention such gems as the first issues of Hongkong and Straits in mint condition, Stamps very seldom offered at auction, even at home. The sale has been arranged for the Vendors by Mr. Charles Piens of the Shanghai Philatelical Society, and under arrangement with the Vendors, Mr. Piens assumes responsibility in full for the genuineness of all the Stamps.

We are confident in saying that no serious collector can afford to miss this opportunity

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Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition..	30.00
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PROPERTY OF U.S. CITIZENS MAY BE CONFISCATED

Americans, It Is Held, Would Have No Redress For Seizures in Germany

$100,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Recovery Provided For In Agreement—Need Standing Before Mixed Tribunal

Washington, Nov. 24.—Property of American citizens in German territory valued at more than $100,000,000, protected for the United States by the treaty with the German Government, may be confiscated by Germany in the event of failure by the Senate to ratify the treaty.

This opinion was expressd today by authorities connected with the Alien Property Custodian's office, who have studied the treaty and the Trading with the Enemy act. Fear was expressed by these officials that Germany would retaliate upon the United States by retaining the American-owned property in German territory to offset the property of German citizens which this Government has seized and hopes to dispose of without compensating German nationals.

The Versailles treaty definitely provides that Germany shall compensate Americans for their property seized or destroyed by Germany in German territory. This compensation must be made without regard to this Government's final action concerning the property of German citizens taken over by the United States.

Property of German citizens taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, it is estimated, approaches $800,000,000 in value, much of which has been sold to Americans. Under the terms of the treaty the Governments of the Allies were delegated to act under their own laws in reference to the final disposition of the property of German nationals.

SUSTAINS TRADING WITH ENEMY ACT

This means that the United States is authorised under the treaty with Germany to act in accordance with the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act. Section 12 of that act empowers Congress to decide what shall be done with the property taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. "After the end of the war any claim of an enemy or of an ally of an enemy to any money or other property received and held by the Alien Property Custodian or deposited in the United States Treasury shall be settled as Congress shall direct," says the act.

Another section of this law authorised the President to sell the property of German nationals seized by the Alien Property Custodian during the war. In the opinion of lawers in the Alien Property Custodian's office th title tot his property is void and cannot be disturbed by any subsequent action.

International lawyers, however disagree with the conclusions reached by the Alien Property Custodian's advisers. They hold that in the absence of treaty terms a declaration by Congress that war with Germany has ended would overcome the domestic laws dealing with enemy property by depriving it of enemy status. In the opinion of international experts such a declaration by Congress would abrogate the right to the possession of German property given by the armistice and protected by the Trading With the Enemy act.

In the face of these differences it is believed that some international court will be called upon to decide the status of enemy property and pass upon the validity of the trading with the enemy act, or the ultimate disposition of this property will be left to future negotiations between the two Governmens concerned.

TREATY PROVISIONS IN THE CASE

Section IV., Article 297, of the Versailles treaty, relating to property, rights, and interests, lays down the principle outlined above.

Subsection B says:

"Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided for in the present treaty, the allied and associated powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights, and interests belonging at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty to German nationals, or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions, and protectorates, including territories ceded to them by the present treaty.

"The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the allied or associated State concerned, and the German owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights, or interests, nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of that State.

"German nationals who acquire ipse facto the nationality of an allied or associated power in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty will not be considered as German nationals within the meaning of this paragraph."

Paragraph (C) of the same section says:

"The price or the amount of compensation in respect of the exercise of the right referred to in the preceding paragraph (B) will be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated."

Paragraph (E) of the same section makes it plain that the property of American citizens seized by Germany in German territories shall be compensated for as follows:

"The nationals of allied and associated powers shall be entitled of damages or injury inflicted upon their property, rights, or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested, in German territory as it existed on Aug. 1, 1914, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of the annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated, and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. or by an arbitrator appointed by that tribunal. This compensation shall be borne by Germany, and may be charged upon the property of German nationals within the territory or under the control of the claimant's State. This property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by Paragraph 4 of the annex hereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the allied or associated State and the amount will be debited by Germany.

"(F)—Whenever a national of an allied or associated power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in German territory and expresses a desire for its restitution his claim for compensation, in accordance with Paragraph (E) shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property if it still exists in specie.

"In such case Germany shall take necessary steps to restore the evicted owner to the possession of his property, free from all incumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged after liquidation, and to indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution."

LACK STANDING BEFORE TRIBUNAL

The above sections and others upon the rights and interests of nationals of allied and associated powers are interpreted by counsel in the Alien Property Custodian's office, as compelling Germany to restore the property of American citizens seized by the German Government, without regard to what this country does in the way of restoring German property in this country. At the same time the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty containing these provisions gives the United States no standing before the Mixed Tribunal or in other ways as a claimant for damages sustained by its nationals.

It was said at the Alien Property Custodian's office today that Germany had already acted in accordance with the terms of the treaty and had restored some of the property of the International Harvester Company in Germany. In the event that the treaty is not ratified by the United States Germany might insist upon the right to seize the American property already restored to the Harvester Company, as well as hold all the American-owned property in its territory.

The situation relative to property rights will become very complicated if the United States has to negotiate a separate treaty with Germany.

China's Crack Airman Warns Of Clash With Japan

Tom Gunn

China is making big preparations for the "inevitable struggle with Japan," according to Tom Gunn, general director of the Aeronautic Department of the Chinese Government, now in this country. Gunn, who was formerly a San Francisco boy, was assigned to visit New York and inspect a large number of airplanes ordered by his Government. He says the Chinese are not apt flying men, many of their instructors being men who were educated in American universities. The aviator, on his arrival in San Francisco, was accompanied by his wife, a former student of the California University.

'Pussyfoot' Wants The Blind To Get Fund Raised For Him

London, Dec. 3.—William E. Johnson, the American anti-saloon organiser, for whom The evening News opened a testimonial because of injuries received in a "ragging" by students, has written to the paper asking that the money thus raised be sent to St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.

Mr. Johnson, whose eye was removed a few days ago, is progressing satisfactorily and will leave the nursing home tomorrow.

Amusements

LENORE ULRICH

A PARAMOUNT MOVING PICTURE STAR WILL BE SEEN

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

on

January 13th, 14th and 15th

IN THE ROMANTIC STORY OF A CHILD OF THE WOODS TRANSPLANTED TO THE CITY

"KILMENY"

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PROGRAMME for

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"The Girl From Frisco"

Episodes 25

"The Wolf of Los Alamos"

and

A Japanese Draam

"PETER PAN"

To be Presented by

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AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Thursday, January 15, at 3 p.m.,
MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. R. B. HURRY, Mus. Bac.

Price $3, Children half-price Booking now open at Moutrie's.

Funds for United Services Association and Local Charities.

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AMUSEMENTS

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JANUARY 12th and 13th

For Two Nights Only

Astra Presents

HELENE CHADWICK

In the Five-Act Comedy-Drama

"CALEB PIPER'S GIRL"

KISSES AT FIVE DOLLARS PER!

Mary Piper offered to sell twenty-four to Tracy Carter so that she could pay off the mortgage, but when the test came she just couldn't go through with it, so—But see the play: you will be highly interested in seeing how Mary kept the wolf from the door and saved her daddy's property from the sheriff's clutches.

Mary Piper proved herself to be a real hustler and "some little manager."

PATHE NEWS

"AFRAID TO BE FALSE"

A Triangle two-part real good comedy of the kind you like.

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Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road.

PROGRAMME for Tuesday and Wednesday 13th and 14th January.

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"HOUDINI"

5th and 6th Episodes

Most startling, sensational, thrilling and entertaining incidents are shown in every episode.

ALSO SHOWING
A Selection Of Amusing Comedies

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Six Final Parts. Most interesting, thrilling and sensational, but with a happy ending.

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Tonight! Tonight!

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THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

IN

"The Co-Respondent"

A strong, virile play dealing with the dangerous Divorce Question.

TO-MORROW and THURSDAY

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

The Greatest play presented during the last decade. It is the duty of everyone, no matter what nationality to see this wonderful play. Broadway acclaimed it the Greatest of all American Comedy-Dramas and Proved it by the length of its "run." The West End of London endorsed New York's opinion. This play ran for over 12 months in London under the caption of "Uncle Sam."

FRI. & SAT. 16th and 17th — The Hurricane of Hilarity, **"NIGHTIE NIGHT"**

Saturday Matinee at 3 p.m. — **"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"**

Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME for January 13th to 15th

PRESENTING

KATHLYN WILLIAMS

and

THEODORE ROBERTS

in

"THE COST OF HATRED"

A Paramount Picture.

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The Jewish Dramatic Operetta Compan

On Wednesday, January 14th

Will staged the well known Comic Operetta in 4 parts

"Jcekl will Chasen noben"

("ISAAC WANTS TO BE MARRIED".

Beginning at 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the APOLLO THEATRE

Admission $3, $2, $1.

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BRYANT WASHBURN

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"ALL WRONG" BY MILDRED CONSIDINE

AN EXTRA-SELECTED STAR PHOTO-PLAY

When Warren Kent goes home to his "separate apartment" he finds "wifie," dressed in pyjamas, sitting with his friend Ralph Conway!

Delicate situation, truly, but perfectly innocent as it turns out!

When Ma calls she discovers son-in-law in the depths of despair.

Well, what would YOU think? So did Ma, but she was wrong at that!

"IT'S ALL WRONG, MASTER CUPID!"

A JOYOUS FIVE-ACTS COMEDY-DRAMA.

AT THE **APOLLO** THEATRE ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH

—— HEY! HERE'S A FUNNY ONE ——

NOTHING WRONG WITH THIS BUT THE TITLE AND THAT'S

"ALL WRONG"